

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE VOWS TO RESTORE LDP RULE IN LOWER HOUSE

OW090724 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, saying that the upcoming Diet elections are important in setting the future course of Japanese politics, vowed Monday to restore his party's command of the key lower house. The call came as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party announced a six-point policy centered on pledges for an early start to construction of more super-express Shinkansen lines and expansion of public works to spur the nation's faltering economy.

The six election commitments approved by the LDP leadership include:

-- Expansion of the Shinkansen network while privatizing the Japanese National Railways by April 1987 as promised by the government.

-- Expansion of public works, to be reinforced, if warranted, by a demand-boosting supplementary budget this fall. The plan calls for expediting the award of existing public works contracts and pumping more money into the economy through a supplementary budget which would total approximately 3 trillion yen, compared to the original 54 trillion yen budget for the current fiscal year.

-- Relief to small businesses hit by the rising value of the yen through low-interest loans and other fiscal and administrative measures.

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, told the LDP meeting that these fiscal measures would be "quite effective" in expanding domestic demand as part of government efforts to cool the nation's export drive.

ABE MEETS NAKASONE; UNHAPPY WITH CANDIDATE LIST

OW100742 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met three potential successors over lunch Tuesday in a bid to rally the Liberal-Democratic Party in the July 6 Diet elections. The lunch, held as a gesture of party unity, came amid strong dissatisfaction voiced by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe over the selection of official LDP candidates for the key lower house poll.

Abe, who saw more than a quarter of his men dropped in the first official LDP candidate list announced Monday, took up the issue with Nakasone in a meeting earlier in the day. Calling on the prime minister following the regular Tuesday cabinet session, Abe complained that LDP election managers ignored the wishes of local party chapters in the choice of candidates for the party ticket, sources said.

In announcing the 311-member candidate list Monday, the LDP gave official endorsement to 58 candidates from the Fukuda faction -- Abe's power base -- lopping off 22 from the list recommended by the local LDP chapters. The upcoming elections will decide all the 512 seats in the enlarged lower house and half of the 252 seats in the upper chamber. The candidacy list issue reflects intense rivalries among the major LDP factions which are backing their own men for the party presidential race in October -- just three months after the Diet election.

Nakasone's job as prime minister will be at stake in the LDP presidential election, and he is expected to be challenged by Abe and the other two guests at Nakasone's lunch Tuesday -- LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita.

During the luncheon meeting, Nakasone appealed for support from the three so-called "new leaders" to run an "all-party" campaign in the upcoming elections, and they expressed their agreement, sources said. The four also discussed election strategies, and agreed that the LDP should take a cautious approach over proposals for introducing large-scale indirect taxation, which has emerged as a focus of opposition attack.

The hour-long meeting also took up other potential election issues, notably education reform and government policies to spur the economy, sources said. The upcoming elections are seen as a run-up to the LDP presidential race with each of the new leaders trying to bolster his factional strength through the elections.

#### OKINAWAN 'REFORMIST' PARTIES PROTEST F-15 CRASH

OW100519 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of reformist political parties in Okinawa Prefecture visited the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] one after another today to protest the crash of an F-15 Eagle fighter from Kadena Air Base, which occurred in the waters northeast of the main island of Okinawa yesterday evening, demanding measures to prevent a recurrence and ensure safety for residents.

Officials of the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Chapter, led by Secretary General Nakasone, at a meeting with DFAB Director Kobodo noted that the accident could have caused a major disaster if it had occurred in a civilian residential area, and that the only way to ensure safety for residents is to remove military bases from Okinawa. Kobodo responded: Details of the accident are not yet available, as the U.S. Forces have just embarked on an investigation. In view of concern on the part of residents, DFAB has already asked the U.S. military to let it know the cause of the accident as soon as it has been determined.

Chairman Nakamoto and other officials of the Socialist Masses Party also visited Kobodo this morning. Nakamoto said: There was a fire at the Kadena Air Base on 1 June involving a refueling aircraft. Accidents continue to occur, threatening local residents with grave disasters. Similar accidents will continue to occur as long as military bases exist in Okinawa. Kobodo said in his answer that, while the government is in no position to consider removal of the bases, DFAB will strongly urge the U.S. military to see to it that similar accidents do not occur in the future. He emphasized DFAB's resolve to ask the U.S. Forces to enforce measures to fully ensure safety. Komeito and JCP officials are also expected to lodge a similar protest with DFAB this afternoon.



WPK MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S UNION

SK090838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A grand joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union was held magnificently at Kim Il-song Stadium on the morning of 6 June to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its founding. Placed with due respect on the front wall of the meeting place which was packed with some 50,000 students, children, and working people from the city was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Students from the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute and members of the Children's Union from various districts of Pyongyang City stood in rows in the meeting place. Written on the backdrop on the front wall of the meeting place were letters reading "A Grand Joint National Meeting of the Korean Children's Union Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of Its Founding."

The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Presidents Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu; members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Comrades Kim Hwan, secretary of the party Central Committee, and So Yun-sok, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Comrades Kye Ung-tae, secretary of the party Central Committee, Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; such functionaries concerned as Hwang Sun-hui, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su, O Chae-won, and Choe Tae-pok; and Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the Republic, and labor heroes; functionaries from the science, education, literary, art, and sports fields; LSWYK functionaries; and LSWYK and Children's Union members from all over the country.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Hwan conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee sent to all of the members of the Korean Children's Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union.

[Begin Kim recording] Congratulatory message to all of the members of the Korean Children's Union:

Marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union, the WPK Central Committee extends wholehearted congratulations to all of the members of the Children's Union who are doing their utmost to prepare themselves as the credible reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of our party [applause]

On the basis of the revolutionary traditions of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps established during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Children's Union on 6 June 1946, thereby bringing the Korean juvenile movement to a new stage and providing all the children of our country with a revolutionary political organization. [applause]

Over the past 40 years since its founding, the Korean Children's Union has traversed a glorious road under the leadership of the party and wonderfully discharged its own mission and duty to prepare all the children to be reserves of our revolution.

During the period of democratic construction, the Korean Children's Union educated all the children in the country as the future pillars of a new democratic Korea by uniting them as one and helped in the work of carrying out democratic reform and of organizing the northern half of the Republic as a firm revolutionary base as best it could.

During the period of the arduous fatherland war, members of the Children's Union lent assistance to the front lines while continuing their studies, did various things to defend the rear, and demonstrated the spirit of Korean children by organizing children's guard units and bravely fighting against the enemy with these units.

In the period of postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction, members of the Children's Union, while exerting positive efforts to prepare themselves as socialist and communist builders equipped with knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness, helped run the national economy by actively launching various forms of good deeds movements, and helped erect a people's paradise on this land.

Members of our Children's Union are now well prepared to inherit firmly the blood lines of our revolution upholding the fighting program aimed at imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, and are actively contributing to the work of carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- as young revolutionary warriors.

Proudly ambroidering the happy lives of our people are the commendable deeds of members of our Children's Union who have devoted themselves to the struggle for the party and revolution on the heels of the WPK members and LSWYK members.

The core members [kolgan] of the revolution are appearing afresh from among our new generations, who have been tested in the course of serving in the Children's Union following the leadership of the party. Furthermore, countless heroes, unsung performers of meritorious deeds, and talented scientists, technicians, writers, artists, and sports figures have emerged from among them. The ideological and spiritual state of the members of our Children's Union is good, and the Korean Children's Union has further grown and developed as a communistic [kongsanjuijog] children's organization in charge of training the reserves for the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

It is a great joy for our party and people to see the new generations growing tenaciously to become the future protagonists shouldering the future of the fatherland through participation in the Children's Union organizations.

The WPK Central Committee rates highly the fact that the Korean Children's Union has achieved great successes in training the children as the reserves of our revolution in a revolutionary manner and that all the members of the Children's Union have accomplished a great many exploits for the revolution and construction as true sons and daughters of the party and people during the past 40 years under the leadership of the party. [applause]

The members of the Children's Union are the petals of the revolution, and the future of our revolution and fatherland depend, in large part, on how the members of the Children's Union are prepared. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean Children's Union and its entire membership should improve and strengthen the work of the Children's Union and further develop the children movement of our country in accordance with the new demands of the development of the revolution.

The Korean Children's Union and its members should stage a more vigorous struggle in order to wonderfully discharge the heavy mission and duty assigned to them. All members of the Children's Union should prepare themselves thoroughly to become true revolutionary warriors, armed firmly with the revolutionary ideas of our party and deeply loyal to the party and leader. Members of the Children's Union should deeply study the works of Marshal Kim Il-song and the party documents, so much so that they become their own flesh and bones and dedicate all their strength and wisdom to implementing the party's policies. Members of the Children's Union should possess the revolutionary spirit of holding the party and leader in high esteem, of following them enthusiastically, and of strongly safeguarding and defending them by emulating the noble examples set by such young communists as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su.

All members of the Children's Union should prepare themselves as strong socialist and communist builders equipped with knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness by learning industriously and by training themselves in a revolutionary manner. By studying well in school and by reading a great number of good books, the members of the Children's Union should retain a wide range of useful knowledge and scientific technology and further broaden the knowledge they have already attained by actively participating in the extracurricular activities.

Members of the Children's Union should possess wonderfully the beautiful moral traits of being polite, of doing well in observing public order in society, of having a good appearance, and of liking to work. Members of the Children's Union should stay in good shape by making such sports activities as exercises for growth and sprints a part of their daily life. The socialist fatherland is a cradle of happiness and hope for the growing new generations. All members of the Children's Union should wholeheartedly love the socialist fatherland and assist the nation's socialist construction to the best of their ability.

Members of the Children's Union should keep their own schools and villages in good condition by broadly launching various forms of good deeds movements, and should contribute to conserving national wealth and to further expanding it.

All the members of the Children's Union should never forget about the South Korean children for even a moment, actively support the struggle of the South Korean people and children against the U.S. imperialists and puppet clique, and devote their entire strength to hastening the reunification of the country.

Children's organization life is a wonderful school for training the children as true revolutionary warriors. All members of the Children's Union should value the children's organizations, participate in various forms of organizational life, observe the rules of the children's organizations well, and discharge the division of labor given to them by the organization without fail.

In order to strengthen the work of the Children's Union, it is imperative to raise the role of the LSWYK organizations and guiding functionaries of the Children's Union.



The LSWYK organizations should lend great effort to the work of the Children's Union and actively struggle in order to make the Children's Union organization a fresh revolutionary organization full of life.

The guiding functionaries of the Children's Union should raise the level of their own political and work capabilities, improve their own methods, educate the members of the Children's Union, and lead them as a mother would. The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that all members of our Children's Union will firmly prepare themselves to be reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche and fulfill with credit the honorable tasks assigned to them by keeping in mind the trust and expectations of the party. [applause]

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 6 June 1986 [applause] [end recording]

#### MEETING MARKS MINJU CHOSON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

SK070934 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] On 3 June, a report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON was held at the People's Palace of Culture. Respectfully placed in front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were set up in the hall. Also hung in the meeting hall were letters reading "The 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON."

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; other personages concerned; functionaries of the Central People's Committee; committees, ministries, and central organizations of the State Administration Council; and functionaries of the press and publication sectors in Pyongyang attended the report meeting together with the reporters, editors, and employees of MINJU CHOSON. Members of the visiting groups and delegations of the Chongnyon who are staying in the fatherland were invited to the meeting.

The meeting began with the signing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." At the report meeting, Comrade Pak Song-chol conveyed the congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government to the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON. The message extended warm congratulations to all the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON, who have actively contributed to strengthening and developing the people's government and to the victorious advance of our revolutionary cause by upholding the party's policy on press and publication, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON.

The message pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the newspaper MINJU CHOSON on 4 June 1946 on the basis of the revolutionary tradition achieved in the press and publication sectors during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. Thus, our people's government infiltrated the party's policy and lines of the state into the masses through its organ and organized and mobilized the masses to implement them.



Noting that for 40 years since its founding, the paper MINJU CHOSON traversed along the victorious path under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and excellently carried out the missions and duties as the organ of the government, the message said that the paper armed functionaries of state economic organizations and workers with the great *chuche* idea and contributed to strengthening our revolutionary forces by firmly uniting them around the party and the leader. Thus, it smoothly carried out the mission as the propagandist and defender of the party's policy in promoting the functions and role of the people's government and for accelerating the revolution and construction.

The paper inspired the broad strata of the people to the struggle for victory in democratic reform and for building the revolutionary and democratic bases by upholding the line for building a new fatherland put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after national liberation. During the arduous fatherland liberation war period, the paper honorably fulfilled the militant role in inspiring the people to the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and safeguard the revolutionary gains.

After the war, the paper contributed to building a powerful self-reliant national economy out of the ashes and to achieving socialist reform in the production sector and the historic cause of socialist industrialization by upholding our party's lines for socialist construction and by organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement these lines.

Today, the paper MINJU CHOSON is vigorously inspiring our people to the struggle to achieve the *chuche*-orientation of the entire society and the independent reunification of the fatherland by accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and is playing an important role in strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution by implementing the foreign policies of our party and the Government of the Republic.

The message noted that it highly appraises the achievements of the reporters and editors of the MINJU CHOSON who contributed to winning the great victory in the revolution and construction by strengthening and developing our people's government and demonstrating their loyalty to the party and the leader and their spirit of patriotic devotion through persistent activities of press work and reporting. The message said that it firmly believes that the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON will effect constant innovations in press work and editing in the future, too, by upholding the party's leadership and demonstrating revolutionary passion and creative wisdom.

At the meeting, Kim Chong-suk, the responsible editor-in-chief of the MINJU CHOSON, made a commemorative report. Pointing out that the Kim Il-song medal was awarded to the MINJU CHOSON on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON and the reporters and editors received the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and the government of the Republic, the reporter said that this is the greatest honor and pride of all functionaries of the MINJU CHOSON. She stressed that the paper MINJU CHOSON is a *chuche*-type revolutionary paper that was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being guided by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and is the organ of the Government of our dignified Republic.

She pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published and guided numerous revolutionary publications including the paper SAENAL and the magazine 1 MARCH MONTHLY in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. On the basis of this tradition, he put for the policy for founding an organ of the government together with the establishment of the people's government after national liberation. He brilliantly achieved this policy, deeply understanding the great significance of the revolutionary publications and press work in achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

She noted that with the founding of the paper MINJU CHOSON, our people's government had a mighty ideological weapon for achieving the policies of the state and could more brilliantly implement the leadership of the party and the leader in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The paper MINJU CHOSON was founded with important missions as a genuine propagandist, instigator, and organizer serving the Korean people, who are struggling for the building of a new Korea, and educating our people with democratic ideas and inspiring them to the work of building the nation.

Recalling that the paper MINJU CHOSON traversed a victorious and proud path for the past 40 years, since its founding, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the reporter pointed out that the paper honorably fulfilled its duties as the organ of the government at every point of time in the development of the revolution, including the period of building a new Korea after the liberation, the arduous fatherland liberation war period, the postwar rehabilitation period and the socialist construction period.

She stressed that the fact that the paper MINJU CHOSON could traverse a glorious path filled with exploits is a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and our party. She noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the path for the paper to advance and extensively unfolded the direction of publishing the paper in accordance with the revolutionary mission and the trend of the situation arising at every point of time and every stage in the development of the revolution and that he extended great trust and various benevolences to the reporters and editors.

The reporter stressed that thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and parental benevolence, the paper MINJU CHOSON could vigorously inspire the functionaries of the state economic sector and all the workers to the revolution and construction by firmly adhering to chuche principles in all its activities and by thoroughly embodying the party spirit, working class spirit, and people-minded spirit.

Noting that the great leader's idea for building the chuche-oriented organ of the Government is being more brilliantly implemented today, the reporter said that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth programmatic guidelines that we should firmly adhere to in building the chuche-oriented publications and in activities concerning these publications at a new historic time in the development of the revolution when the issue of the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being pushed ahead extensively and that he is energetically leading the paper MINJU CHOSON to contribute to achieving the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

She noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il helped to freshly edit the content of the paper and to organize the format of editorial work in accordance with the masses' revolutionary aspirations and put forth more important and grave missions before the organ of the government, deeply understanding the demands of our revolution, which is advancing at a new higher stage. Thus, he is vigorously encouraging the functionaries, reporters, and editors to successfully achieve their missions.

She pointed out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il extended great love and benevolence to the paper, deeply understanding all the questions, great or minor, arising in operation of the newspaper and in the work and life of the reporters and editors, including the issue of changing the appearance of the paper MINJU CHOSON, the issue of correctly reflecting the paper's characteristic nature, and the issue of adhering to the propaganda of the respected leader's greatness.

She stressed that the 40 years traversed by the paper MINJU CHOSON are 40 years of great victory during which the outstanding idea of the respected leader and our party for building the chuche-oriented organ of the Government and their wise leadership have been brilliantly embodied.

She said that they extend greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the chuche-type organ of the Government, leading it along the road of victory, and who extended honor and happiness to them and to the glorious party center.

The reporter stressed that the paper MINJU CHOSON has been accorded the glorious and responsible task of truly contributing to achieving the chuche revolutionary cause by upholding the tasks put forth in the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and by promoting the militant functions and role of the organ of the Government in every way. She pointed out that all functionaries, reporters, and editors of the paper should permanently glorify the paper as the genuine chuche-type organ of the Government and should make the paper tenaciously defend and protect the party and the leader and uphold the party's intentions by effecting a new turning point in the work of publishing the newspaper and cherishing lofty loyalty to the party.

She pointed to the issues of propagandizing the greatness of the respected leader and our party at home and abroad; of more comprehensively carrying out education in loyalty and the revolutionary tradition; of arming the functionaries and workers with lofty class consciousness, with the spirit of tenacious struggle, with the lofty sense of collectivist spirit, and with socialist patriotism; and of carrying out propaganda work to promote national pride in many ways and forms and in a substantive manner.

She stressed that we should write more good articles that will contribute to promoting the functions and role of the organs of the people's governments at all levels and that we should contribute to strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution. A banner of congratulations in the name of CHOSON SINBO [organ of Chongnyon] was conveyed at the meeting.

#### LEADERS LAY WREATH AT KIM HYONG-CHIK TOMB

SK060400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] On 5 May, party and government cadres and workers laid a wreath before the tomb of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, and of mother Kang Pan-sok, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik's death. A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was laid before the tombs of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok. Also laid there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The KPA honor guard was lined up before the tombs. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Son-san, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol, So Yun-sok, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hui-won, Pak Nam-ki, Kim Chang-chu, and Chon Mun-sop; responsible functionaries of the party, government organizations, administrative and economic organizations and public organizations; KPA generals; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, public health, and publication and press domains; responsible functionaries of the Pyongyang municipal party and government organizations, administrative and economic organizations, and workers' organizations and workers of the city participated in laying the wreath.



Amid the playing of music for wreath laying, wreaths were laid before the tombs in the names of the WPK Central Committee; the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; the State Administration Council; the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; committees, ministries and central organizations of the State Administration Council; public organizations; organizations of scientific, public health and publication and press; Pyongyang municipal party and government organizations; administrative and economic organizations and workers' organizations.

After laying the wreath, the attendants recalled the brilliant revolutionary activities and noble achievements of Kim Hyong-chik's struggle, in which he scored immortal achievements in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, and paid silent tribute to him.

The same day, wreaths were also laid before the statue of Kim Hyong-chik in Ponghwari.

#### ANIVERSARY OF 10 JUN DEMONSTRATION MARKED

SK100440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration was held on June 9. Hundreds of thousands of people including workers and students in Seoul turned out on the streets on June 10, 1926, breaking through a strict police cordon of the Japanese imperialists, and waged a powerful massive anti-Japanese demonstration, chanting slogans "long live the independence of Korea!" "Japanese Army, get out!" "Korean independent activists, unite!" and so on and scattering a great many copies of handbills and appeals. This fierce struggle rapidly spread to local areas.

Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said this in his report. He said the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration 60 years ago was an eruption of long pent-up resentment at the heinous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of the Korean people to regain the lost sovereignty of the nation and achieve the independence of the country.

He went on: The aspiration of the June 10 demonstrators has not yet been realized on a nation-wide scale owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the South Korean people have not yet been freed from miserable colonial slavery.

The extremely strained situation in our country created by the reckless war provocation moves to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is growing more acute due to the scheme to knock into shape the three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

What is noteworthy in the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets rendering the situation in Korea strained these days is the fact that they are making North-South confrontation more acute, making the false propaganda that the North would "invade" the South with the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics as an occasion.



The people of all strata in South Korea should not harbor an illusion about U.S. imperialism but vigorously fight to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and put an end to their colonial rule, holding aloft the anti-U.S. slogans.

If the peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated at present, three-way talks among us, the United States and South Korea should be realized. If the United States truly wants the reunification of Korea, it should give up the "two Koreas" policy, stop encouraging the South Korean puppets to confrontation and division and accede at an early date to our proposal for three-way talks, stressed the reporter. He held that for a smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games, our proposal for the co-staging of the games by the North and the South of Korea must be realized. Papers here today carry articles on this day.

#### SOUTH WAR EXERCISES VIEWED AS 'ALARMING MOVE'

SK091245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 5 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 June commentary: "Playing With Fire by a War Servant"]

[Text] On 4 June, the Chon Tu-hwan clique again staged a war exercise called "Pilsung Pangpae-86" ["Victorious Shield-86"] in downtown Seoul. The bellicose elements, including the puppet prime minister and defense minister, came to the site of the war exercise and ran amok to instigate the war frenzy while commanding the playing with fire.

Even before the gunsmoke of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise has vanished, provocative war exercises are being staged one after another in South Korea. This is a very alarming move. During a recent 20-day period, large-scale war exercises, including a civil defense drill and joint training for support of river-crossing operations between the U.S. and puppet armies, have been staged daily. The puppet defense minister blatantly instigated the frenzy of northward invasion while going around frontline areas.

Just a few days before, when the puppets were running amok with a war exercise, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated twice the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance airplane into the airspace above the territorial waters of the East and West Seas of our country, thus committing espionage activities.

Everything in South Korea has, in fact, gone into a wartime system in accordance with the northward offensive strategy which was worked out anew, and 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. forces and the puppet army have been massed in the frontline areas. Thus, the situation in the nation is in a state of super-tension, in which a war may break out even as a result of a minor clash.

At this very time, they openly invaded our territorial airspace, continuing war exercises assuming us as the target, and are openly instigating northward invasion. This is a reckless act to trigger a war after all [kioi]. The puppets' reckless act is shown by the fact that they, together with the U.S. imperialists, have made the provocation of a war against us a fait accompli.

With the approach of the 25 June to 27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the peace-loving people of the world unanimously want to see the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea and an atmosphere of peace and peaceful reunification realized on the Korean peninsula. The South Korean students and people are persistently calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops, together with nuclear weapons, and for opposition to war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is scheming to ignite the flames of war against its fellow countrymen in collusion with aggressors, ignoring such aspirations of the time and the nation, is indeed a group of peerless warmongers and traitors.

The puppets preposterously slandered us by raving about someone's provocation and infiltration attempt with the approach of the Asian Games, just like a thief calling "stop thief!" This is part of the premeditated smears and maneuvers aimed at shifting the responsibility for the war that they will trigger against us. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's war frenzy has reached an extreme point.

The frenzy of the puppets' war rackets has something to do with their consciousness of crisis. The anti-U.S. and anti-fascist sentiment that has been enhanced among the South Korean students and people on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is now a blazing mass resistance struggle to crush the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule.

The situation is further constricting the neck of the colonial stooges. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to find a way of survival in the path of adventurous war provocation. However, a war will never open a road for the puppets to survive.

#### SOURCES OF SOUTHERN RESISTANCE TO U.S. NOTED

SK091038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Struggle Is an Independent Movement Which Has Originated and Is Developing Due to Internal Factor of South Korea". Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up an anti-communist row, linking with the North the massive and powerful demonstrations in South Korea against U.S. imperialism, fascism, war and nuclear weapons, the article says: The South Korean student movement is their own struggle caused by the internal factor of South Korea, not on other's dictates.

It is an eruption of the national and social contradictions growing acute in South Korea and an independent and creative movement of the masses reflecting the law of the development of history. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and their interference in the internal affairs of South Korea, the national dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean people have been trampled underfoot for nearly half a century.

Independence against U.S. imperialism is a paramount order of the nation. The anti-U.S. action of the South Korean students stems from the unavoidable national obligation. Only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, can the people free themselves from disasters and a peaceful phase open for the solution of the reunification question. The anti-U.S. movement for independence in South Korea reflects this urgent demand.

The anti-fascist movement for democracy gaining momentum in South Korea is also a resistance movement of the South Korean people themselves against the ever more serious violation of human rights. South Korea is a most horrible graveyard of human rights.

The student movement against war and nuclear weapons is their own struggle representing their will to save the destiny of the nation from the danger of nuclear war.

The mass movement of South Korean students for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against fascism and for peace against war and nuclear weapons is motivated by the mission they assume for the times and the nation. How can it be said that this struggle is dictated by others?

If the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and stop interfering in its internal affairs, the anti-U.S. struggle will be discontinued, and if the suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces is terminated, human rights respected, and the phase for democracy opened, the students will no longer shout "down with dictatorship". The anti-war, anti-nuclear movement will no longer exist when military exercises are discontinued, arms buildup stopped and nuclear weapons withdrawn.

#### VNS ANALYZES SOUTH-U.S. 'COLONIAL' RELATIONS

SK100435 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and moderator Min Hye-chong in the "Feature Program": "South Korea, a U.S. Colony"]

[Text] [Min Hye-chong] Underground students reportedly are engaged in ideological debate on such social and political questions as national liberation and independence of the country, that is, whether South Korea is an independent country or a colony and whether or not this country is independent.

Superficially, these subjects of discussion, or, shall we say, themes, sound different from each other. However, both the former and latter seem to be themes that lead in the end to issues concerning relations between the United States and South Korea. Nevertheless, I believe that these themes are fundamental and significant in view of the need to arrive at a definition of a genuine view of the state, that is a view of the current situation, and in view of the need to correctly determine the direction and coordinates of the people. So, today I would like you to discuss issues related to these questions under the title "South Korea, a U.S. Colony," which is purely for the sake of expediency.

[Yun Chong-won] As you just said, it may be a question of either master-servant relations between South Korea and the United States or of how to view the United States, if I may say so.

If we are to talk about such questions, we should first of all begin with the issues concerning the Kwangju incident. This is because our people's view of the United States changed a great deal, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the days that followed the Kwangju incident. Even such people who had hitherto seen the United States as a helper and liberator of South Korea, as well as an advocate of human rights and democracy, came to realize the fact that the United States is an enemy of our people and ruler of South Korea, in the wake of the great Kwangju massacre. Today, students and masses of all walks of life are shouting stronger anti-U.S. slogans than ever before, and their struggle against U.S. domination and for the realization of independence in South Korea is expanding with each passing day. Such are, I believe, clear indications of a shift in their views of the United States.

Of course, it is hard to say that there never was any anti-U.S. sentiment and resentment against the United States among the people before the Kwangju incident.



[Min] Nonetheless, never before has the sentiment of rejecting the United States surfaced or been put into action as it is today. Or has it been?

[Ko Il-chol] It may have been either because people did not open their eyes to the illusion of the United States as an apostle of freedom and democracy or because they had an incorrect judgment on defining the course of the movement which has obviously given priority to extricating South Korea from U.S. domination and intervention, believing that such a task is something that must be done only after eliminating the comprador dictatorial power and after democratization has been achieved in South Korea.

However, the bloody incident that occurred in Kwangju has prompted the people to realize that they had hollow illusions and expectations of the United States as well as the fact that democratization of South Korea will be impossible as long as the United States remains in South Korea. This is the reason why the people's views of the United States have changed greatly in the wake of the Kwangju incident.

[Min] Do you mean that the brutal atrocities committed by the United States which instigated and controlled the great Kwangju massacre behind the scenes and the master-servant South Korea-U.S. relations whose true color was laid bare clearly for all to see through the Kwangju incident made our people open their eyes to the true nature of the United States and changed their views of the United States?

[Yun] As you mentioned master-servant relations, no nations in the world are so thoroughly bound by master-servant relations as are South Korea and the United States. Simply put, South Korea-U.S. relations can be said to be relations between the invaders and the invaded, relations between colonial imperialists and the colony and vertical relations of domination and subjugation between the master and servant.

[Min] As to the question of how to view the United States, as has been suggested by the underground students, it can be said, if we may jump to the conclusion first, that the United States is an aggressor and plunderer who has divided the Korean peninsula and dominated South Korea in its own interests.

Public relations books published by the Ministry of Culture and Information are devoted to such foolish and cheap propaganda, employing hackneyed words that the United States has never forced on the South Korean people things that are not in the interests of the Korean people, including invading our country or imposing slave-like colonial life. It simply is ridiculous.

[Ko] They may probably believe that invading other countries and occupying their land by the use of force is the only form of aggression. It is wrong. In the true sense of the word, an aggression is an act of invading other countries, holding a grip on power, and then indulging one's greed. An aggression has varied forms such as military aggression, economic aggression, and ideological and cultural aggression. People of the invaded countries are destined to have their national interests trampled underfoot and to suffer a slave-like colonial life in various forms.

[Min] You are right. Now, the question is whether it is possible to say that the United States has not invaded our country, or trampled underfoot our national interests, or forced on our South Korean people a slave-like colonial life.



[Ko] I find it unnecessary to talk about it long because it is proven by history, reality, and experience. First of all, the United States has lorded over the South Korean people as a de facto ruler for over 40 years since its illegal occupation of South Korea. Following this, it has converted this land into a complete U.S. military base and acted as a master in the political, economic, military, and cultural fields.

[Yun] Your description of the United States as a de facto ruler is very appropriate. A few examples will suffice to prove that the United States is the practical ruler of South Korea. Above all, the right to select the president in South Korea is a case in point. As you may know, the South Korean president is a running dog chosen not by the South Korean people, but by the White House. The same is true of the policies of the South Korean Government. Both domestic and foreign policies of the South Korean Government are like U.S. scenarios whose direction are determined by U.S. policy toward South Korea.

Besides, the South Korean Armed Forces are nothing but the Pentagon's mercenaries, with their prerogative of supreme command placed under the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea; the South Korean economy is a subordinate and contract economy totally dependent on the United States whose lifeline is placed in the hands of U.S. monopoly capitalists; and the South Korean culture is a carbon copy of the decadent and corrupt Yankee culture. Also, the land of South Korea is a fief annexed by the United States which can commandeer it as a military base without any constraints. Can you name any more serious form of aggression than this?

Indeed, South Korea can be said to be a model case of colonies as well as a typical colony. This is the reason why the United States is called the de factor rule of South Korea.

[Min] This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is not only aware of its being an object of social contempt, but it also is noisily babbling about freedom or independence.

[Yun] This is true.

[Ko] No matter how frenziedly it may try to hide itself under the mask of independence and sovereignty, it can never veil the stark reality. It simply is an ignominy to describe South Korea, which is under the U.S. military occupation and completely subjugated to the United States in all aspects, as an independent or sovereign country. To describe it with a metaphor, it is an act of arguing that a scarecrow is a real man. What a foolish act it is!

[Min] Nevertheless, more often than not some people seem to fail to understand the stark reality that South Korea is a U.S. colony. Why do you think people misunderstand, or, shall we say, are confused about, this stark fact?

[Ko] Simply put, it is because they do not have clear knowledge of what new ruling tactics colonialists of today use as opposed to those that were employed by colonialists of yesterday. While maintaining the same colonial ruling system as they did in the past, today's colonialists, I mean, the neocolonialists, pretend that they are different from their predecessors, at least superficially. This is the reason.

Let me put it this way. By making it appear to be different from the past form, today's colonialists make it difficult for the people to distinguish between the outward appearance and contents of colonial rule, although nothing has changed in the substance of their colonial ruling system.

[Yun] That is precisely the reason why people fail to differentiate between the present and past colonialism. In fact, past colonialism was so clear in its nature that nobody had any doubt about it. Past colonialism openly refused to recognize sovereignty of other countries and exercised suzerain power over them. The Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in our country in the past is a case in point. With regard to colonialism of the past, it was clear whether a country was a sovereign country or colony. There was no such thing as a disguise or ambiguity of hiding subordination under cover of sovereignty.

[Min] Do you mean to say that there was a clear line drawn between the suzerain power and colonies and that there could not have been any uncertainty about the objective of the colonialized countries with regard to sovereignty?

[Yun] It is precisely what I am talking about.

[Ko] Right. As indicated by the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea, neocolonialism does not deny independence or sovereignty in word and form. On the contrary, it claims to be the advocate of independence and sovereignty. Herein lies one of the reasons that causes misunderstanding among the people about South Korea being a U.S. colony.

[Yun] The neocolonists grant a bogus title of independence to colonies instead of denying them official country names and establish puppet regimes in the colonies instead of placing governors general as their rulers. Positioning their own perpetrators inside the subordinate regimes, the neocolonialists are realizing their rule over the colonies, indirectly, with the help of these perpetrators.

[Ko] Their methods of plundering these colonies are similar to this. Instead of directly and openly coming out into the open as the plunderers of colonies, the neocolonialists often appear under the mask of a helper. Superficially, they appear so. However, as the reality of South Korea clearly demonstrates, the various forms of assistance that the neocolonialists grant to the colonies in the name of economic assistance, military aid, and technical assistance are not for the people of the colonized countries, but for their own interests. Loans are no different than this, though they have a different name.

[Yun] A closer examination of the true picture of relations between South Korea and the United States clearly reveals the fact that the United States is none other than the incarnate of neocolonialism. As long as such neocolonial domination by the United States continues to remain in force, South Korea's independence has no substance.

[Ko] Even though it has a government, in name only, hangs out an official name called "The Republic of Korea," and has established diplomatic relations with various countries, the South Korean regime, which is in a position where it is influenced by the United States in all aspects and where it cannot continue to exist without depending on it, cannot be an independent country. This is clear to everyone.

Such a regime, which is politically controlled by the directives issued by the White House and which, in military terms, has no choice but to follow the order of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea in such fields ranging from commanding rights for operations to the right to troop movement and the supply and distribution of military equipment, cannot be an independent regime. Also, there is no doubt that a regime whose economic foundation is so dependent on foreign capital and technology as well as on imports of foreign goods, and which is submerged in an alien culture, cannot be an independent regime.

[Yon] You are quite right. Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group and progovernment press describe the subjugation of South Korea to outside forces as an independence, dependence on outside forces as self-reliance, and flunkeyism and national identity -- the logic of placing the cart before the horse -- while babbling that the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule serve as strength to guarantee the sovereignty of South Korea. This amounts to the argument that the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule helped South Korea develop.

[Min] To sum up what has been said, we arrive at the concluding that a remark by THE WASHINGTON POST that the South Korean Government and National Assembly are nothing but a fantasy designed to make themselves appear to be independent under the domination of the United States is perfectly right.

For South Korea to put an end to U.S. colonial domination in this land and to advance on the road of independence, sovereignty, national liberation, and national reunification in accordance with the trend of the times, it should, first of all, not allow itself to be placed under U.S. military occupation and colonial rule, and should bury the pro-U.S. traitorous regime of Chon Tu-hwan at an early date.

#### STUDENT ATTACKS ON KOREAN-AMERICAN BANK LAUDED

SK061245 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the Seoul National University [SNU] students' struggle of attacking the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank.

As has already been reported, the patriotic SNU students staged a daring anti-U.S. demonstration last Sunday evening, throwing Molotov cocktails at the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank, located in Hawangsimni, Songdong-ku, Seoul. This struggle waged by the SNU students was an explosion of the accumulated and pent-up spite and indignation against the 40-year-old U.S. occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, and a manifestation of the burning will of our students determined not to tolerate the U.S. oppressors, who are continuously imposing the fate of colonial slaves on our masses, and to realize the sovereignty of the masses under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

As you know, the United States is the source of misfortune and a sworn enemy that is imposing all sorts of unhappiness and pain on our masses. Since the very first day of its occupation of this land, the United States has been ruthlessly trampling upon our nation's sovereignty, thoroughly obliterating the democratic and civil rights of our masses, while instigating the fascist dictators. Furthermore, adhering to the two-Koreas plot, it is attempting to permanently divide the country and the nation.

Besides, the United States has turned this land into a nuclear arsenal housing some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and is aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula by continuously conducting aggressive war exercises against the North, leading the situation to the brink of war. In particular, the United States is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, in which it instigated and manipulated the Chon Tu-hwan group from behind the scenes.



Through this barbarity -- one incurring the wrath of both heaven and man -- committed by the United States, our masses came to realize clearly that the United States is the sworn enemy of our masses, and they more firmly resolved to wage an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Therefore, the students who love justice and who have strong patriotism are waging a daring struggle daily, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, waging, in particular, a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, attacking and seizing such U.S. institutions as the American Cultural Centers and U.S. banks, burning U.S. flags, and crying out "Yankee go home."

This is a patriotic act demonstrating the indomitable will of our masses, determined not to tolerate the U.S. aggressors, who are trampling upon the nation's sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights, imposing the fate of colonial slavery on our masses, and driving them out of this land and bringing about a new independent world and a new democratic society. The anti-U.S. demonstration waged by the SNU students who attacked the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank is part of such as anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Therefore, this struggle waged by the students is a just patriotic struggle reflecting the consistent aspiration and demands of our masses who wish to oppose foreign forces and to live in an independent and democratic new society free from fascism. The patriotic students' struggle, therefore, should not be regarded as a crime.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the fascist suppression of dispatching the suppressive police, suppressing the student's just struggle, and arresting the patriotic students. The Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist savage act is an intolerable fascist brutality aimed at obliterating the student's sacred nation-saving struggle for independence and democracy, and a criminal act that can be committed only by the pro-U.S. traitors who are attempting to sustain their filthy remaining life by acting against the country and the nation, trying to win the favor of their U.S. masters.

No matter how desperately it may engage in fascist suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan group will not be able to block the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation which is heightening with each passing day among the students and the masses of all strata. The Chon Tu-hwan group should stop the anachronistic fascist suppression and step down from power without delay in accordance with the consistent demands of the masses.

The students and the masses of all strata will be firmly united under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and wage a daring anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle to force the U.S. aggressors out of this land, to bring an end to the fascist dictatorship, and to bring about a new independent world and a new democratic society.

#### VNS DENOUNCES CHON TU HWAN-YI-MAN-SOP TALKS

SK081134 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the exclusive talks with Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, on 3 June, Chon Tu-hwan met Yi Man-sop, president of the KNP, on 4 June. That day, Chon Tu-hwan also made lengthy and boring remarks about the issues of constitutional revision, release of detained persons, the lifting of the political ban, and so forth. The remarks made by Chon Tu-hwan at the so-called exclusive talks are, in a word, hackneyed utterances aimed at covering his filthy intention with a ridiculous and deceptive cloth and at concealing his dictatorship with the hood of democracy.



Repeating the same remarks on that day, Chon Tu-hwan said that efforts should be made to have the issue of constitutional revision passed at a regular Assembly session in September and that the sooner this issue is passed, the better and so forth, as if he is interested in constitutional revision.

Why is Chon Tu-hwan, who became enraged by even a word about constitutional revision, and who arrested those who called for constitutional revision, hastily advocating constitutional revision even by putting forth the time of passage of the issue? Has he suddenly become an angel? The people became dubious. However, the true nature of the dictator who is attempting to prolong his power will never change. Chon Tu-hwan's remarks about constitutional revision are a trick to appease the developing mass movement demanding constitutional revision and the pressure of public opinion and are a plot to weaken the mass movement for democratization by dragging it into the National Assembly and wasting time on empty words.

What we should not overlook is that Chon Tu-hwan defiled the detained people by branding them as pro-communist leftists, a radical faction, and so forth. How can the people who aspire for an independent society without outside forces and for a new democratic world be branded as pro-communist leftists and how can their act be branded as violence?

Those who should be imprisoned are the Chon Tu-hwan group, and those who should be judged by the people for their crime are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which committed various atrocities and violence against the people by dominating them with wicked and repressive rule. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan defiled the detained people. This is by all means an intolerable crime. At the talks that day, Chon Tu-hwan also made sweet remarks on implementing the minimum wage system to ensure the worker's livelihood, on increasing the income of farmers and fishermen, and so forth. All his remarks are a preposterous sophistry.

Not only once or twice were our people deceived by such empty words. Chon Tu-hwan, instead of putting forth such empty words, should apologize for his crime of reducing the economy and the people's daily life to a miserable state, of turning this land into a kingdom of foreign loans, and of causing several million to be unemployed, and should step down from power.

That day, Chon Tu-hwan also made preposterous remarks on the campus issue. In order to basically settle the campus issue, we should overthrow the incumbent fascist system and establish a democratic government. Only by so doing can campus freedom and democracy be ensured and can the campus problems be settled.

Chon Tu-hwan's remarks at the talks with the KNP president are aimed at settling the crisis in his power through appeasement, deception, threats, and menace and at further intensifying the colonial fascist rule. Righteous remarks cannot be made by a dictator. There has never been a dictator with strong ambition for power who voluntarily stepped down from power and who presented freedom and democracy to the people. Chon Tu-hwan is no exception. Chon Tu-hwan is pretending that he is going to voluntarily transfer power by revising the Constitution while raving about grand compromise. However, we should not have even the slightest degree of fantasy and should not be fascinated by his sweet utterances. The true nature of a dictator cannot change, just as a wolf cannot change into a sheep. In order to achieve democracy, we should more boldly and fiercely carry out the anti-dictatorship struggle together with the anti-U.S. struggle to basically reform the present colonial fascist system.

UNC REPORT CITES NORTH HOSTILITIES AGAINST ROK

SK100129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] United Nations, June 9 (YONHAP) -- The communist North Korea continued its offensive military buildup close to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and deliberate hostilities against Korea last year, thereby undoubtedly heightening military tensions on the Korean peninsula, the United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea reported here today. In an annual report of its activities to the United Nations Security Council, UNC charged that the North Koreans had committed "no less than 11,000 substantiated violations of the Korean Armistic Agreement in 1985."

The report, submitted by the commander-in-chief of UNC Gen William J. Livsey Jr., was distributed Monday to 159 UN member countries by this month's president of the Security Council, Mr Blaise Rabetafika of Madagascar as its official circulating document. The report said "the capability of North Korea to initiate military actions against the UNC and the Republic of Korea remains real, with its massive military forces forward deployed and offensively postured." The offensively postured North Korean military buildup includes more than 20 attack submarines, 80,000 to 100,000 highly trained commandos, more than 250 special An-2 Colt airplanes for carrying commandos, newly acquired helicopters, over 100 amphibious craft, 3,000 plus tanks, 1,500 armored personnel carriers, 1,500 self-propelled artillery pieces, 3,300 towed field artillery weapons, and 2,000 multiple rocket launchers, it pointed out.

It stressed that the UNC had presented various "constructive" proposals to reduce military tensions on the Korean peninsula, despite continued North Korean violations of the Armistic Agreement and their provocations against Korea. "However, the North Koreans have not only failed to respond positively to any one of these UNC initiatives, but also have consistently refused to investigate jointly any serious armistice violations," it noted.

The report said the major tension-reducing proposals of the UNC included mutual prior notification of major military exercises and exchange of observer teams by both sides, joint investigation teams of the military Armistice Commission (MAC) and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) to investigate serious incidents occurring in the DMZ, a viable mutual verification system for compliance with the Armistic agreement in Panmunjom, and mutual inspection of the DMZ with an ultimate goal of returning it to a buffer zone as intended by the Armistice Agreement.

In the face of continued North Korean hostilities and military buildups, however, "The UNC intends to keep in its present course of seeking progress in reducing military tensions and fostering a stable environment conducive to South-North dialogue," the report said.

CAPITAL LIBERALIZATION PLAN TO BE POSTPONED

SK070202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering a plan to postpone the implementation of its capital liberalization program until the overheated buying activities on the domestic stock market cool off. Under the plan, the government will delay the establishment of Korea's second close-end type investment fund for foreign investors until early next year, a Finance Ministry official said Saturday.

The government had originally planned to set up the second Korea fund in Europe this year. The first such fund for foreign investors opened in New York in 1984. The liberalization of foreign capital investments in Korean stocks through the planned Korean fund in Europe will further fuel the overheated Korean money market, which has been flooded with "imaginary demand," the ministry official explained.

Under the plan, the government will allow only one private business to float foreign currency-denominated convertible bonds on overseas money markets this year and to limit the ceiling of such bonds to a certain level, according to the official. Earlier this year, the government set its target for the inducement of foreign capital through the purchase of Korean stocks at 150 million U.S. dollars. The target figure comprises 40 million dollars from the Korea Fund in New York, 60 million dollars through the issuance of convertible bonds overseas (40 million dollars by Dae Woo Heavy Industrial Co. and 20 million dollars by Yukong) and 2.5 million dollars through the issuance of beneficiary certificates for foreign investors.

If the second Korea Fund is established in Europe with an initial capital of 30 million dollars this year, as the government originally planned, Korean firms will be allowed to float only 20 million dollars worth of bonds overseas this year. The government will use flexibility in implementing its capital liberalization program. The opening of the domestic money market will reflect changes in market conditions, the official said.

#### FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENT POSTPONED UNTIL OCT

SK100206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to postpone until after Oct 1 the implementation of a plan that would allow foreigners to invest in an additional 35 to 40 business fields, a Finance Ministry source said Tuesday. The decision was unavoidable because of the differing views held by the pertinent ministries concerning the opening of some business fields to foreign investment. As part of its domestic market liberalization program, the government had originally planned to begin opening 35 to 40 business areas to foreign investment on July 1.

Although there have been no objections to the liberalization of the synthetic fiber market and about 30 other business fields, some government agencies, including the transportation and Education Ministries, strongly oppose the opening of the advertising industry, private foreign language institutes and the cargo transportation business to foreign investment. Even the ruling Democratic Justice Party opposes opening these business sectors to foreign investment. The three cited areas are among the sectors that the United States has been pressuring Korea to liberalize, the source said.

There are no time limits for implementing the market opening plans. Therefore, the concerned government agencies will engage in ample consultations before these business areas are opened to foreign investment, perhaps until after Oct 1 of this year, the source said. At present, foreign investments are prohibited in 237 of the 999 Korea standard industrial classification business fields. If the liberalization plan is implemented, it will boost the foreign investment liberalization ratio from 76.3 percent now to 80 percent.

Foreign investments here last year totaled 530 million dollars on an approval basis. At the end of 1985, Korea had induced more than 2.6 billion dollars in direct and indirect foreign investments on an approval basis, according to the Finance Ministry.



LABOR MINISTER SAYS ROK HOPES TO JOIN ILO

SK070040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Republic of Korea hopes to join the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the near future to step up its active participation in various ILO programs, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday. In his keynote speech at the 72nd session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Cho noted the Seoul government has exerted all-out efforts to "observe the fundamental principles and objectives of the ILO constitution." The ILO meeting, opened June 4, will continue through June 25.

In addition, the minister said, "Korea has made progress in observing most of the ILO conventions and recommendations for the protection of workers' rights and for the achievement of social justice." In an effort to even further promote workers' interests and to improve working conditions, the government as well as employees and employers "keenly feel the necessity of strengthening the cooperative relations with the ILO and all its member states." Cho said. "I assure you that the strengthening of cooperative relations between Korea and the ILO will contribute to enhancing workers' interests all over the world by sharing with its member countries the experience and technology that we have acquired in the process of the economic and social development," Cho said.

The minister said Korea has been "vigorously" fostering the activities of small- and medium-sized industries by "providing direct financial support, numerous tax incentives and various forms of technical assistance." He said the present Labor Standard Law articulated detailed protective measures for industrial youths and the government has extended various programs designed to help them learn and receive education at schools while working at industrial plants.

DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION CONTINUES

## No Tae-u Urges Decentralization

SK100017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] DJP Chairman No said that the Constitution should be revised in such a way as to guarantee the people's basic rights substantially, by allowing the people's wider participation in politics and by decentralizing powers of the state. "The National Assembly and political parties should be activated through the amendment, and other major democratic systems functions should be strengthened," he said.

Baring the DJP's five-point basic position on the constitutional revision issue, No said, "All systems have to be studied and debated thoroughly under the principle that a fair and free election is the very starting line of democratic politics." "It is never a democratic attitude to make a premise with a specific system," he said.

He also said, "We have to keep the principle of a free economic system firmly and to realize social justice more boldly through the amendment." In particular, the DJP chairman stressed that the new Constitution should be able to guarantee the national security and the survival of the people first of all.

"The DJP will do its best and exert every patience to realize the amendment on the basis of partisan agreements as soon as possible," he said.



However, the ex-general noted that the rival parties should work for the amendment from a long-range viewpoint for the "genuine democratization of this country," which means the comprehensive practice of democracy in all sectors of society.

The most important task for the democratization of the nation is, according to him, the decentralization of powers. "We should realize the idea of checks and balances by dividing equally powers of the state among the administration, legislation and court," he said. "Powers should be extended also to regions away from the center, so that inhabitants in rural areas can display their creative ability and contribute to the development of their regions for themselves," he said.

He further said that the deadlocked South-North dialogues would be possibly resumed when the constitutional revision is achieved through partisan accords. "North Korea will come to the negotiation table, judging that it will be difficult to further prompt internal disturbances in the South," he observed.

As to the NDP-demanded release of "political detainees," he said that the DJP would strive to persuade the government to treat the arrested students leniently within the boundary of laws. But, he made it clear that the government should resolutely deal with forces attempting to destroy order and systematic frames of Korea, whose national policy is free democracy. "We, politicians, have to assume initial responsibility to renovate social atmosphere and promote reformative policies consistently in order to prevent radical outcries from gaining public sympathy," he said. "On the other hand, however, the opposition camp is required to clarify that it clearly severs relations with the left-leaning revolutionary line," he said.

#### DJP Seeks Talks With Dissidents

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to seek dialogue with dissident leaders as part of its effort to take the initiative in constitutional revision. DJP chairman No Tae-u said yesterday, "We will expand the scope of dialogue with various strata of society without any limits. We will go anywhere, if necessary, for dialogue." No made the remarks while presiding over an informal meeting of the party's Central Executive Council.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "When we say we will not put any limits on our dialogue, we do not refer to Kim Tae-chung or any other specific persons." Sim said, "It is an overall expression of our willingness to have dialogue with all dissident or antigovernment elements."

Earlier this month, No said he is willing to meet with Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. As leader of the largest faction of the opposition party, Kim sets the tone of negotiation between rival parties.

The DJP spokesman also quoted No as stressing the need for greater cooperation between the government and the ruling party. "The government has led the political situation up to now. From now on, however, the party will increase its role in leading the political situation," No said. The ruling party will maximize its capabilities to lead national administration as well, the DJP chairman said.

## No Sin-yong on State Affairs

SK070234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Saturday that his government will respect agreements reached by the ruling and opposition parties on the planned revision of the Constitution and that it will do its best to provide necessary measures on behalf of the revision. In a report on state affairs that he presented to the National Assembly's special plenary session, No said he expects the rival parties to work out a revision bill that transcends the interests of a particular individual or political party. He also said that the revision bill should be acceptable by the people and should not be subject to disputes until national reunification.

No said that the government will consider the release of detained dissidents through legal procedures, depending on the seriousness of their offenses and how much repentance they have shown. The enforcement and application of the law cannot be the subject of political negotiations, however, he added. The prime minister said that the government can never overlook the leftist student activists who are agitating and leading violent demonstrations. The government will deal strictly with anti-national destructive student activities that are riding on political events, he said.

The rival political parties intend to form a special National Assembly committee to work on revising the Constitution in the special plenary session, which opened Thursday. The session is scheduled to continue until June 24. The leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has demanded the release of detained dissidents to pave the way for the formation of the special committee.

No pointed out that Pyongyang has further strengthened its military relations with Moscow and has completed preparations for launching a preemptive invasion into South Korea. He said that the government will continue to promote inter-Korean dialogue, using maximum patience and sincerity, in an effort to consolidate the nation's security posture.

On the economic front, No predicted that Korea's economic growth will surpass 8 percent and that its exports will exceed the government's target of 33 billion dollars. He also forecast that Korea will record a 500 million-dollar surplus this year in its balance of international payments, thereby paving the way for independent growth without increasing its net foreign debt.

## DJP To Seek Referendum in 1986

SK070619 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to seek a national referendum on the forth-coming constitutional revision bill before the end of this year. To achieve this goal, the ruling DJP intends to finalize the amendment bill by November in negotiation with the opposition. The bill will be referred to a national referendum in December after approval by a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly.

The current Constitution stipulates the proposed amendments shall be submitted to a national referendum no later than 30 days after passage by the Assembly and determined by a majority in a referendum. Political sources said yesterday the proposed completion of constitutional reform this year means the advancement of political schedule.

During his meeting with opposition leaders Tuesday and Wednesday, President Chon Tu-hwan said the Constitution may be revised during a regular National Assembly session starting Sept. 20, the sources recalled. "If rival parties work out an agreement, they will be able to advance the timing for constitutional reform," they said.

They said the DJP plans to form a special constitutional committee in the Assembly before June 20. The committee will draw up a final amendment version. The majority party plans to design its own version before the start of the regular session, they said. The sources said the DJP is scheduled to hold public hearings in July and August to reflect a broad spectrum of opinions in its version. As soon as the party finalizes its draft, it will launch active negotiations with the opposition party, they said.

At present, rival parties sharply disagree over the form of next government. A number of DJP lawmakers are recommending a parliamentary government system, and ranking DJP officials are tilting toward a presidential government system. The opposition NKDP is calling for a presidential government system and direct presidential election. Not any of the three major parties holds the needed two-thirds majority, and it is inevitable for them to negotiate for constitutional revision.

The current basic charter, which was adopted in 1980, provides the President be elected indirectly by an electoral college. Meanwhile, rival parties are expected to redress various laws on conjunction with constitutional revision. Political sources said an estimated 120 laws will need to be revised as a result of constitutional amendment. Among them are the National Assembly Election Law, the ruling party has already started collecting materials needed for the modification of the laws, the sources said.

Referring to the rewriting of the Assembly Election Law, they said the current medium-sized constituency system will definitely be overhauled. At present, each of the 92 electoral districts elects two lawmakers and the party which wins the largest number of seats automatically pulls off 61 of the 92 seats reserved for an outline of a proportional representation system. The sources said there are two alternatives: one lawmaker for each constituency or more than three lawmakers for a constituency larger than the present one.

#### Yi Min-u Sees Compromise

SK070028 Seoul THE KOREA HEARALD in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday that the direct presidential elections system could be a subject for compromise in the upcoming negotiations with the ruling party over the constitutional revision. During an exclusive interview with MBC-TV, NDP president Yi Min-u, when asked if the direct presidential election formula could be a subject for compromise, said affirmatively, "I think there is room for compromise."

But he made it clear that "the NDP's attempt to attain constitutional amendment to provide for a direct presidential election by popular vote is aimed at returning to the people the right to select a government, not for a specific person but for the nation as a whole." He recalled he had criticized the basic law of the Fifth Republic in a resolute manner in his recent talks with President Chon-Tu-hwan.



Asked if the NDP is confident of taking power in the presidential election under the projected new basic law, the NDP president said, "I don't think the NDP will definitely take power in the projected new Constitution." He reiterated that the Constitution should not be rewritten for a specific party or person, but for ensuring the people of their basic rights.

Yi said that he has never thought of becoming a candidate for the presidency, adding that he would devote himself solely to attaining democracy in the nation.

Yi said the two opposing parties will be able to work on the constitutional amendment in the special House committee on the basic law "if 'ground' for grand politics is formed as our party has demanded." The 'ground,' he cited, includes the release of political detainees and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for "democratic figures."

"Political parties should not reject a major negotiation by setting up preconditions in advance, Yi said, indicating that the NDP will agree to form the special House panel on the basic law revision in the ongoing extra House session.

As for the increasing radical students' anti-American slogans, Yi said that such slogans will disappear only if the democratization of the nation is achieved. But he added that it is not reasonable for the radical students to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea right now, as long as there are possibilities that North Korea will provoke a war against South Korea.

#### Rival Party Officials To Meet

SK072348 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders and secretaries-general of rival political parties will huddle jointly within a couple of days on matters related to the creation of a special House committee to work on constitutional amendment. Rep. Kim Tong-yong, whip of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, proposed the meeting at a floor leaders' get-together at the Manhattan Hotel in Yoido yesterday.

Kim's counterpart, Yi Sei-ki, of the Democratic Justice Party gave an affirmative answer to Kim.

Rep. Kim made the proposal in line with party president Yi Min-u's instruction to have multi-channel dialogues with the ruling party to tackle the core problem of freeing political prisoners who were arrested for calling for democracy. The NDP held out the release of the imprisoned persons as a precondition to the formation of the special House panel.

Emerging from the meeting, DJP whip Yi told reporters, "We reached an accord to make our best efforts to establish the committee within the current extraordinary House sitting." The ongoing National Assembly session will continue until June 24.

In the gathering, NDP floor leader Kim strongly demanded the early release of the political prisoners, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, leader of a united dissident group. Kim noted, "They were all arrested for calling for amendment of the Constitution. As your ruling party declared itself in favor of revising the basic law, it is very natural to release them at the earliest possible date."

He also demanded the prompt cessation of the police investigation of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], which is led by Rev. Mun.

Kim requested amnesty for "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, and the withdrawal of indictments against NDP lawmakers on charges of "floor violence."

Yi replied, "If the NDP forms the special House committee jointly with our party, those matters will be solved naturally."

#### Party Leaders Outline Positions

SK090750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- The leaders of South Korea's three major political parties Monday revealed their parties' fundamental positions on the proposed revision of the Constitution in the ongoing special session of the National Assembly.

In his keynote speech, Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), urged the lawmakers to discuss and review all constitutional system "open-mindedly" within the framework of the National Assembly. No did not advocate a specific form of government, but he said that a new constitution should ensure the decentralization of national power, the basic rights of the people, the fair distribution of income and the invigoration of the functions of the political parties and the National Assembly itself.

"Free and fair elections are the basis of democratic politics," he said. "Under this cardinal principle, unreserved discussions and review of each and every constitutional system should be made in the National Assembly to create the nation's new basic law." "The current Constitution should be revised in the direction toward maximizing the protection of the people's basic rights by decentralizing national power," No added. The system of free competition should not be endangered under any circumstances, and wealth should be distributed fairly in order to ensure social justice, the DJP chairman said.

In another keynote speech, Rep. Yi min-u, leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic party (NKDP), emphasized the need to replce the existing indirect presidential election system, which involves electoral colleges, with a direct election system involving popular votes in order to ensure the people a free choice of government.

Yi noted that constitutional revision is supported by a national consensus and that "the breach of this solemn national consensus in the interest of partisian or personal goals for the long seizure of power would lead to more violent anti-government and anti-state campaigns."

In considering the specific political and cultural conditions of Korea, Yi said, he is convinced that the election of the president under the presidential responsibility system is "the most recommendable system" and that it would fully ensure the people's right to select the form of government through their own will.

Meanwhile, Yi Man-sop, leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), expressed his party's support for the presidential responsibility system involving popular votes.

Yi said, however, that the NKDP's basic position reflects the people's hope for democratization through constitutional revision. "But it should not be a required precondition. It should be necessary condition for the creation of an amicable atmosphere for a grand national conciliation," Yi said.

He called for fundamental solutions to the nation's protracted campus unrest, labor-management disputes and farmers' disturbances. These political and social confrontations and frictions are no more than an outlet for the structural discrepancies of the Korean economy, he said.

The 130th extraordinary National Assembly session, which was called into session on June 5 with the purpose of setting up a special parliamentary panel on constitutional revision, will include a week-long question-and-answer session concerning overall state affairs in the fields of politics, foreign policy, national security, economics and society.

#### Yi Min-u Urges Direct Election

SK100042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] NDP president Yi Min-u stressed yesterday that as presidential government with a direct popular vote is the best system for assuring "the people's free choice of government." The main opposition party leader said that the envisaged amendment to the Constitution should be made in the direction of guaranteeing the free choice as rival parties agreed earlier.

He warned, "If the spirit of the agreement is violated for the interest of a political group or prolongation in power, more violent and fiercer anti-government and anti-state movements will take place, even after the basic law is rewritten."

The 70-year-old Assemblyman said, "In view of the specific circumstances and political culture of our nation, I am convinced that the direct presidential election system will most faithfully assure the people's right for free choice of their own government."

Enumerating fundamental principles under which a new Constitution should be written, Yi also accented that guarantees for people's basic rights have to be strengthened. On top of this, he noted, the independence of the judicial power should be guaranteed and the spirit of the separation of the three branches of the government should also be stressed.

He then strongly proposed to insert a new phrase of "the people's right to resistance" against military takeover of power to put an end to the army's intervention into politics.

Asserting that those principles are no less significant than the structure of power, Yi warned, "If those points are not given full consideration, the new Constitution will invite a prompt objection."

Yi went on that a special parliamentary committee to work on the constitutional amendment should be formed during the current extra House session without fail. He reiterated his standing demand for an early release of "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, who were imprisoned for demanding constitutional revision. It will demonstrate the government's willingness to rewrite the basic law, he asserted. "They were arrested for calling for the constitutional amendment while the current regime vowed to safeguard the Constitution."



"Now that the revision of the basic law has been agreed, it is only natural that they be set free. I declare here again that whether or not the government will free them will be a touchstone measuring its will for the constitutional amendment," Yi stressed. He said that the fetters of dictatorial rule brought serious adverse effects to the social, economic and cultural areas.

#### Yi Man-sop Urges Passage by Fall

SK100027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] KNP president Yi Man-sop claimed that an amendment bill to the Constitution should be acted on during the regular fall session of the National Assembly by all possible means. "Then," Yi said, "a national referendum should be held by next January, at the latest, to finalize the revised Constitution, taking into consideration the heavy political schedule subsequent to constitutional amendment."

He went on, "the projected revision on the basic law will have to be based on a 'grand compromise' between the ruling and opposition parties," because no single political party can meet the quorum of more than two-thirds of National Assemblymen required for the passage of the revision bill. He stressed that "A schedule for the democratization of the nation" should not be at the mercy of the government and the ruling party any that the National Assembly should take the initiative in working out the political schedule. "To that end, the special House committee on constitutional revision should be set up at any cost during the on-going extraordinary House session," said he.

As for the content of the new basic law, Yi said that it should ensure the people's right to select their government and provide for expanded basic rights of the people. The KNP president reiterated that his party will seek to adopt the presidential government system, including direct election by popular vote, in the new Constitution, "as most of the people have wanted to elect the president directly by their own hands since the birth of the Fifth Republic (in 1981)."

He praised the leaders of the major opposition NDP for having agreed in principle to form the House panel on the basic law during the on-going House session.

Yi said that political detainees should be released at the earliest possible date, "because it is very natural for the government to take steps to release those who were arrested for demanding democracy and constitutional revision, once the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to revise the basic law."

He strongly called upon the people to do away with what he termed "five anti-democratic evils," along with the nation-wide campaign to revise the Constitution, in order to attain genuine democracy in the nation. The "five evils" are: prolonged rule by one man, military intervention in politics, the vicious circle of political retaliation, repression by authoritative power and social polarization through black-and-white logic.

Yi focused his address on the restoration of public confidence in politics and politicians and stressed dialogue and compromise between the ruling and opposition parties on the constitutional revision issue.

COVERAGE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE 10TH PLENUM

## VNA Report

OW091514 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held in Hanoi early this month. In his opening address, party General Secretary Le Duan pointed out that the plenum's main task was to prepare the contents of the upcoming 6th C.P.V. Congress and, therefore, its success would be a decisive factor for the triumph of the congress.

The meeting discussed and unanimously adopted the draft political report to be submitted to the 6th C.P.V. Congress.

The Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the C.P.V. and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, by promoting the spirit of self-criticisms and criticism, analysed the shortcomings and weakness of their leadership, guidance, and execution and worked out measures to enhance the efficiency of their work.

The party Central Committee discussed a number of questions relating to the supplement and revision of the party statute aimed at further heightening the class and militant characters of the party, the vanguard and exemplary characters of each party member, and ensuring the party's principle of democratic centralism.

The plenum, after reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 8th plenum on prices, wages and money, insisted that with its correct content the resolution has demonstrated the party's strategic resolve to abolish bureaucratic centralism and the mechanism of subsidy-based management and shift to socialist economic accounting and business transaction. These things actually marked the party's growth in economic leadership.

The 10th CPV Plenum called on the entire party and people to actively take part in labour emulation drives to fulfill the 1986 State Plan and welcome the party congress at different levels and the 6th National Congress.

## Hanoi Domestic Report

BK100308 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

["Notice" [thoong baos] of the 10th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, Fifth Term]

[Text] In late May and early June 1986, the CPV Central Committee, fifth term, held its 10th plenum. CPV General Secretary Le Duan delivered an opening speech. He said: This party Central Committee plenum is held to prepare the contents of the Sixth CPV Congress. As a result, its success will be a decisive factor for the triumph of the coming congress.

The party Central Committee plenum discussed and unanimously adopted the draft political report to be submitted to the Sixth CPV Congress.

With the high sense of responsibility and for the party's and people's revolutionary cause, the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat of the CPV, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers scrupulously conducted criticism and self-criticism, pointing out strengths and profoundly analyzing shortcomings and errors in leadership, supervision, and execution of tasks, while taking effective measures to overcome these difficulties.

The plenum firmly believed that conducting satisfactory criticism and self-criticism in the entire party from the central level to various echelons and grass roots units will create an encouraging atmosphere to enhance the people's confidence in the party leadership.

The party Central Committee discussed a number of questions relating to the supplement and revision of the party statutes aimed at further heightening the class and militant characters of the party and the vanguard and exemplary characters of party members, while firmly maintaining the party's principle of democratic centralism.

After discussing and analyzing shortcomings and errors in supervising tasks relating to prices, wages, and money, the party Central Committee affirmed that the spirit and basic contents of the party Central Committee eighth plenum's resolution are correct and bear a profound revolutionary significance. The resolution has demonstrated the party's strategic resolve to abolish the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shift to socialist economic accounting and business transaction, thereby marking our party's growth in economic leadership.

The party Central Committee plenum set forth targets to be attained by the entire party and pointed out urgent tasks to implement the policy on prices, wages, and money in order to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and correctly implement the resolution of the party Central Committee eighth plenum and resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

After this party Central Committee plenum, our entire party will concentrate their efforts on preparing the Sixth CPV Congress. The immediate task now is to ensure fine success for congresses of delegates of various echelons.

The CPV Central Committee 10th plenum called on the entire party and people to uphold the revolutionary impetus, strive to overcome difficulty, enthusiastically participate in labor productivity, improve management, practice thrift, fulfill and overfulfill the 1986 state plans, and strive to score concrete achievements to welcome the congresses of delegates of various echelons and the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby contributing satisfactorily to the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK100555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[10 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Let Us Do Our Best To Ensure Fine Success for the Sixth CPV Congress"]

[Text] The fifth party Central Committee's 10th plenum has ended successfully.



Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said in his opening speech: This time the party Central Committee's plenum is held to prepare the agenda for the Sixth CPV Congress. The success of this plenum will constitute an initial step of decisive importance for the success of the forthcoming party congress.

The success of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum is of great significance in many respects:

First, the party Central Committee approved a draft political report to be presented at the sixth party congress, clarified many big problems, unanimously agreed on policies and viewpoints and on the evaluation of the situation in all respects over the past 5 years, affirmed great achievements, and, at the same time, analyzed shortcomings and errors in providing leadership and guidance for work implementation, pointed out the reasons for these shortcomings and errors, and set forth the orientation and tasks for our country's revolution for the years ahead. The unanimous approval of the draft political report by the party Central Committee's plenum is regarded as an important step in holding party organization congresses at all levels as scheduled and in organizing a broad gathering of views from our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to be presented at the party congress following efforts to make these views look perfect.

Second, with its scrupulous attitude of look directly at the truth and with its high sense of responsibility toward the undertaking of the party and the people, the party Central Committee conducted self-criticism and criticism in a frank manner, asserted the revolution's gains, pointed out errors and shortcomings in the providing of leadership and guidance for work implementation, and decided on specific correctional measures. This self-criticism and criticism spirit of the party Central Committee serves as a good example for the entire party to carry out satisfactorily the self-criticism and criticism drive, and to take severe disciplinary actions against those units and individuals committing errors. The sense of responsibility of the highest leadership organs of the party shows that our party has always been steadfast and has always concerned itself with fulfilling its lofty duty toward the fatherland and the people in accordance with the highly treasured tradition built up by esteemed Uncle Ho.

Third, after discussing and analyzing shortcomings and errors in providing guidance for the implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee's plenum on prices, wage, and money, the party Central Committee's 10th plenum once again strongly asserted that the spirit and the basic contents of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum are correct and are of profoundly revolutionary significance. The resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum reflects the thoughts and determination of our party and people to discard the system of centralization, bureaucracy, red tape, and state subsidies and to shift to the system of economic accounting and socialist business in economic management.

In order to implement correctly and scrupulously the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and other resolutions of the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee's 10th plenum carefully analyzed the situation and unanimously set forth a number of urgent measures on prices, wage, and money aimed at gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and spurring production and other fields of activity.

Fourth, the party Central Committee's plenum discussed a number of points on amending and revising the party statute to be presented at the sixth party congress in order to increase the party's fighting strength, maintain the principle of democratic centralism, heighten the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and ensure the party's political, ideological, and organizational steadfastness.

This is the initial step in the process of renovating the organization of cadres with view to deploying high-quality and competent cadres at all levels -- from the central down to the lowest levels. This is to ensure the continuity and succession [tinhs kees thuwaf] and to make it possible for our party to fulfill all its tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

The socialist construction and the building of the collective mastery system by the laboring people in our country through enjoying many basic advantages, has encountered numerous great difficulties. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' attempt to weaken and annex our country constitutes a long-term threat to our people while imperialist and reactionary forces continue to pursue their hostile policies against our people. It is the sacred duty of our entire party, people, and Army to implement victoriously the two strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist fatherland firmly.

We must constantly concern ourselves with consolidating our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, intensifying militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia as well as the rest of the socialist community and supporting the struggle of the peoples in various countries against imperialism and reactionary forces for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

At present, we are faced with numerous great and important tasks. In the light of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum and following the pattern set at the plenum, let our entire party further uphold its sense of responsibility, conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive carefully, and make necessary preparations to ensure that the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress produce fine results.

The success of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum serves as a source of encouragement for all of us. The party Central Committee's high sense of responsibility encourages us to overcome all difficulties and to do our utmost with the motto: All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness.

Responding to the earnest appeal by the party Central Committee's 10th plenum, let our entire party, Army, and people enhance our unity and singlemindedness, enthusiastically emulate in engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift, renovate the system of economic management, and concentrate our efforts on resolving urgent tasks in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, fulfill and exceed the 1986 State Plan targets, and score realistic achievements to welcome the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress.

#### OFFICIALS VIEW CAMBODIAN POLICY, AREA ISSUES

PM091120 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Hanoi Explains Cambodian Policy"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang, who is Nguyen Co Thach's immediate deputy, is an expert on Cambodia. He explained Vietnam's viewpoint to me: "The U.S. and Chinese Policy aims to make Vietnam pay dearly through an economic blockade and diplomatic isolation, if it rejects a solution in Cambodia based on the so-called coalition government, which is a UN-supported front for Pol Pot. This carrot and stick policy is not new. It is doomed to failure. The economic embargo is causing us additional problems but it is not killing us."

Moreover, it is not the UN support which will be decisive but the situation in Cambodia.... Time is on our side. But it is working against those who are trying to force our hand. Indeed, we will withdraw all our troops in 1990 whether or not there is a political solution in Cambodia."

With regard to a request from Heng Samrin's regime for some of the Vietnamese troops to be kept in Cambodia after 1990 if the Khmer Rouge are still active, Vo Dong Giang said: "There will be no such request even if small Khmer Rouge Groups are still active. After all, the existence of small groups of rebels is almost natural in Southeast Asia, in the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and even Vietnam with FULRO (Footnote) (FULRO: United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Peoples -- an organization of Montagnards in the Ban me Thuot region which is not very active), but it would not be serious, merely an irritation. That would not prevent us from withdrawing our troops."

In reply to a question on the meeting in Bangkok on 21 April between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach, Vo Dong Giang said: "We appreciate the fact that the meeting took place, although it did not produce anything new. Let us say that Thailand has taken one-fourth of a step forward because it is likely to be isolated sooner or later. With regard to the clear hardening of China's line, we think that it is in a position of weakness because ASEAN is in favor of negotiations. China reminds us of cowards shouting in the dark to allay their fear of ghosts. Beijing's tougher line is aimed at curbing dialogue between Indonesia or ASEAN and Vietnam."

After a pause, the minister continued: "As far as we are concerned, we prefer a negotiated political solution in Cambodia, which would give us more time and would be less costly."

#### Border under Control

"In this solution there are bound to be two aspects to consider: one is internal and is the Cambodians' affair. The other is the external aspect, formed mainly by the presence of our expeditionary corps in Cambodia and the maintenance of sanctuaries for the 'Pol Pot-ists' and others on Thai territory. Vietnam could discuss the external aspect with either Thailand or China since everybody knows that Beijing is supplying the weapons. It is possible to discuss the two aspects one after the other, the internal aspect then the external aspect, or in the reverse order, or simultaneously. In the same way the Cambodian question could be settled first and then that of stability in Southeast Asia or stability in the region could be negotiated first and then a solution for Cambodia. We would prefer the two problems to be solved at the same time."

With regard to the role played by Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, Vo Dong Giang said: "Only those who had separated from Pol Pot by then could take part in drafting a solution. With regard to Sihanouk, an attempt to arrange a meeting with Hun Sen in Paris in 1984 failed. We could still try to arrange it. But what is Sihanouk's game? I wonder."

With regard to the military situation in Cambodia, General Iran Cong Man, editor of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese army paper, told me in impeccable French -- he was planning to be a French literature teacher in 1945 -- "None of the 16 border bases which we captured well over 1 year ago has been reoccupied by the supporters of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk. We have remained in the area and, on the whole, we control the border (between Cambodia and Thailand). However, it is very difficult to prevent minor infiltrations of 10, 20, or even 50 men. There has been no major offensive by Pol Pot's troops inside Cambodia."



These are not occupying major bases but small positions in the Battambang and Pailin Provinces, in the mountains close to Pouthisat, and northwest of the great lake of Tonle Sap. They mine the roads from time to time and attack villages, especially those where there are no Vietnamese troops, kidnap young people, who they enlist, and steal food."

Still on the subject of the Khmer Rouge, Gen Tran Cong Man told me: "They lay ambushes and launch harassment attacks. There was even a small-scale attack near Oudong, 40 km north of Phnom Penh. In the region southwest of Pouthisat control is difficult because the Khmer Rouge have weapons and munitions which are brought in from Trat (in Thailand). We are also seeing some activity north of Kompong Thom, but it is no real threat. But northwest of Tonle Sap, which is a marshy region, it is difficult to carry out mopping-up operations."

With regard to the situation on the Chinese border, Gen Tran Cong Man told me: "there have been very few (Chinese) infantry attacks in the past year -- three or four involving a company in the province of Ha Giang, in the Ha Tuyen District. This bears no relation to the situation in 1984 when the Chinese put battalions into action."

Gen Tran Cong Man continued: "We have received artillery fire in the Ha Giang Province and some in Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces from guns with a range of 10 km and from mortars. In fact they used mainly mortars because our positions are very close to those of the Chinese. The border is very calm in Lao Cay Province."

The general concluded with a broad smile: "There will be no second lesson but we must remain very vigilant. On the other side of our common border China has two army corps, each comprising five infantry divisions, one armored division, artillery regiments, and air defense corps. But our own defense is very strong and has even been improved."

#### NHAN DAN RECALLS THAI OCCUPATION OF LAO HAMLETS

BK080921 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 7 June Commentary: "They Should not Forget the Lesson of the Three Lao Hamlets"]

[Text] Two years ago the Thai administration dispatched troops to seize three Lao hamlets -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Sayaboury Province. Faced with the gallant struggle of the heroic Lao Army and people and a wave of protest from the peace-and justice-loving public in the world, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles were compelled to declare the withdrawal of their troops from these hamlets.

Despite their fabrications and distortions, the Bangkok authorities can in no way justify their occupation of the three Lao hamlets. More than 100 years ago, the Kingdom of Laos set up Ban Taseng in Sayaboury Province. This hamlet was later renamed Ban Mai -- name that has existed until today. At the beginning of the 20th century as a result of the expansion of Ban Mai, another hamlet known as Som Puai Pai was set up. Later, the hamlet changed its name as Ban Kang. Some time in 1945, a third hamlet was established under the name Ban Savang. The residents in these three hamlets belong to the Lao Lum tribe and they speak the Lao language.

The Thai administration itself has also admitted that these hamlets are under the administrative and military jurisdiction of Laos.

However, in later May 1984, the Bangkok authorities produced new evidence to claim that Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang are part of Thai territory. On 6 June of the same year, they sent troops to attack and seize these hamlets.

That brazen act of aggression was part of a scheme to build a greater Thailand by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. It was also coordination between Bangkok and Beijing in launching military counterattacks against the three Indochinese countries.

Not long after, the Beijing reactionaries launched an extremely barbarous and fierce land-nibbling attack along Vietnam's northern border and instigated various groups of Khmer reactionaries to perpetrate crimes at the Cambodian-Thai border in April 1984, the Thai reactionaries dispatched troops to attack and seize the three Lao hamlets in an attempt to reverse the situation in a way favorable to them. However, Bangkok and Beijing made an error in their calculations and received a heavy rebuff. Although the Thai authorities declared the withdrawal of their troops from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, they urged that Laos take responsibility for the losses and prevented Lao citizens forcibly taken to Thailand from returning to the native places. In fact, Thailand still persists in its scheme of turning those hamlets into a contested area in order to demand reconsideration of the whole Thai-Lao border. This act is part of the hostile policy of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles against the LPDR, against the three Indochinese countries, and against the trend of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, abetted by Beijing, has turned down Laos' proposal to resume negotiation on the issue and continued with acts of provocation against the LPDR, including violations of Lao airspace, artillery shelling of populated areas, intrusion into Lao territorial waters, and attacks on islets in the Mekong River. They also continue to provide support for the Lao reactionaries in exile in Thailand to harass Laos. Working hand in glove with Beijing and Washington, Bangkok continues to spread fabrications and slanderous allegations against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Recalling the incident took place 2 years ago at Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, the Lao people once again affirm their unchallenged sovereignty over these hamlets, clearly expose the reactionary nature of the Thai ruling circles, and heighten their vigilance and determination to defend the territorial sovereignty of their country. It is the unswerving policy of the LPDR Government to always consider peace and friendship with neighboring countries, including Thailand, as its loftiest interest in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique.

A broad sector of public opinion supports the constructive efforts of the Lao Government and people in relations with Thailand. The efforts of the LPDR, Vietnam, and Cambodia to solve existing regional problems -- which were expounded in various Indochinese foreign ministers conferences -- manifest the definite stand, good-will attitude, and high sense of responsibility of the three countries. These efforts have drawn great attention from the peoples in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

Our government and people consistently support the unflinching and good-will stand of the Lao Government and people. As long as the Bangkok authorities still follow the U.S. imperialists and Beijing reactionaries in pursuing a frantically hostile policy toward Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, they will continue to court new failures. They should not forget the lesson of the three Lao hamlets.

AQUINO BRANDS KBL CRITICISM 'SOUR GRAPES'

HK091546 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jun 86 p 19

[Excerpts] President Corazon Aquino branded yesterday as "sour grapes" the leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan for their assessment of her first 100 days in power. In a press conference in Malacanang marking the end of her three-month self imposed transition period, the President said that she "feels sorry" for the leaders of the party of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. "They're just sour grapes," she said. "Let them say what they want."

The KBL leaders said in a press release last Wednesday that the Aquino government "have sunk (sic) the national economy deeper into shambles, further divided the people into confusion, despair and hate, and delivered the country closer into the waiting open arms of the communists."

The assessment was made by a KBL special committee composed of former Members of Parliament Loenardo Perez, Manual Garcia, Gualberto Lumauig, Mariano Logarta, Gerardo Espina, Antonio Tupaz and Jose Tumbokon.

President Aquino added, however, that if she were to start all over again, she would travel around the country more than she did in the first two months of her presidency.

During the press conference, Mrs. Aquino also said she is willing to "forgive and forget" those who perpetrated the assassination of her husband, former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. as long as she finds out all the facts about the murder.

She also stressed that those involved would have to come forward and make amends. "In the business of forgiving and forgetting, there is the necessity for the guilty party to admit its guilt and to ask for forgiveness," she said.

Responding to a question, the President revealed that some military men have expressed the desire to "tell the truth." She did not elaborate. However, she said that the matter of going after the conspirators is not for her to decide but for the committee on Human Rights headed by former Sen. Jose Diokno.

AQUINO CLAIMS MARCOS BEHIND LOYALISTS' RALLY

HK091346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 9 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Monday blamed her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos for violence during a march by his supporters Sunday, and denied a claim she had sent emissaries to Mr. Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino's remarks followed the discovery of 19 petrol bombs at the venue of a Philippine independence day parade she is due to attend.

At least eight persons were injured in clashes Sunday between riot police and Marcos supporters marching on the presidential palace here to press for Mrs. Aquino's resignation and the return of Mr. Marcos from exile. The march followed a rally in Rizal Park here of some 10,000 Marcos loyalists.



Said Mrs. Aquino in a written statement: "It is so clear to me and to others in government -- as it must be to many of our citizens -- that these loyalist troubles are caused by the deposed president's urgings to his followers here conveyed by telephone and by other means." She added: "I truly deplore the ways in which the former president continues to foment trouble in this ravaged country."

Opposition leader Blas Ople criticized the forcible dispersal of the Marcos supporters, saying this was "beginning to define a pattern of repression." Mr. Ople, labor minister under Mr. Marcos, said in a written statement Mrs. Aquino should offer to enter into dialogue with Marcos loyalists.

"As to Marcos's statements that my government has sent some emissaries to him or that my campaign was financed by the Roman Catholic Church, not a grain of truth can be found in them," Mrs. Aquino said. Mrs. Aquino came to power in a popular uprising that toppled Mr. Marcos in February after she lost a presidential election widely considered fraudulent.

Mr. Marcos, who fled to the United States after the revolt, told a U.S. journalist in an interview that Manila had "sent some emissaries" and sent him messages by telephone, but that he was "not free to talk about it." He also asserted that the Roman Catholic Church had contributed 30 million dollars to Mrs. Aquino's election campaign in the last two weeks of February, and called the church a communist hotbed. He added that he was "ready to negotiate on political matters." Mr. Marcos is said to be planning to return to his country.

"All I know is that the report is not true. We did not send anybody," Mrs. Aquino's Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters.

Earlier, 19 molotov cocktails were found in Rizal Park, police Corporal Edgardo Javier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Government television quoted police officers as having said Marcos supporters could have planned to use the petrol bombs on the palace Sunday.

Cpl Javier, a member of a police detachment at the seaside park, replied that he had "no opinion" when asked if he thought the petrol bombs were intended for use against the palace, or against Thursday's parade. Spokesmen for the Marcos supporters could not be reached for comment.

Police and paramilitary forces set up checkpoints on roads around the capital Sunday to search for unlicensed firearms before Thursday's Independence Day parade.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 16 ON MONETARY BOARD

HK090615 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 7, 14

[Executive Order No. 16 signed 9 May by Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo]

[Text] Executive Order No. 16

Amending Section 5 of Republic Act No. 265, As Amended, to Increase the Membership of the Monetary Board.

Whereas, the present government is confronted by serious budgetary constraints as a result of the adverse financial situation;

Whereas, these constraints will be alleviated by the adoption of necessary and responsive fiscal, monetary and credit policies by the economic group, particularly the Central Bank of the Philippines, and such policies will have a critical impact on the budgetary process;

Whereas, there is need to harmonize and coordinate budgeting with monetary, credit and fiscal policies;

Whereas, considering the crucial role of the Ministry of the Budget in the inter-play of monetary, credit and fiscal policies and budgetary measures, the Minister of the Budget should be ex-officio member of the Monetary Board.

Now, Therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the follow:

Section 1. Section 5 of R. A. No. 265, as amended, is hereby further amended, as follows:

"Sec. 5. Composition of the Monetary Board. -- The powers and functions of the Central Bank shall be exercised by a Monetary Board, which shall be composed of seven members, as follows:

(a) The Governor, who shall be the Chairman of the Monetary Board. The Governor shall be appointed for a term of six years by the President of the Philippines. Whenever the Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, the Senior Deputy Governor shall act as Chairman;

(b) The Minister of Finance. Whenever the Minister of Finance is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy to attend as his alternate;

(c) The Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, Whenever the Director-General is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy director general of the Authority to attend as his alternate;

(d) The Chairman of the Board of Investments. Whenever the Chairman of the Board of Investments is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a governor of the Board of Investments to attend as his alternate;

(e) The Minister of the Budget. Whenever the Minister of the Budget is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy to attend as his alternate:

(f) In lieu of any officials named in subh-section (c) or (d) above, such head of any other financial of economic agency or department of the Government as the President of the Philippines may determine;

(g) Two part-time members from the private sector to be appointed for terms of four years by the President: Provided, however, that the first member appointed under the provisions of this sub-section shall have terms of office of two and four years respectively.

In making appointments to the monetary board, the President of the Philippines shall base his selection on the integrity, experience and expertise of the appointee."

Section 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of May in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino, President

By the President:

(sgd.) Joker P. Arroyo, Executive Secretary.

BARANGAY LEADERS SUPPORT AQUINO ADMINISTRATION

HK090331 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 p 11

[By Precy M. Yadan]

[Text] The country's 42,000 barangay governments have pledged to give all-out support to the administration of President Aquino following the official announcement made by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. that there will be no indiscriminate replacement of the 42,000 barangay captains.

The tenure of office of almost 500,000 elected village government officials, including barangay captains and councilmen, which has yet to expire by 1988, has been assured by President Aquino.

Earlier, the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Barangay (PKB), national organization of the country's barangays, through its official spokesman, PKB national director Nick T. Enciso, submitted a memorandum to President Aquino through Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, that earlier suggestions made by some government quarters to change barangay captains after the municipal officials have been replaced, would contribute greatly to the political destabilization of the country.

Enciso, who is also the president of the association of barangay captains in Tagaytay City and president of the Federation of Barangay Councils of the 11 provinces and 8 cities in Southern Luzon (Region 4), emphasized the invaluable services of the barangay officials, who work for free and are mainly responsible for the peace and order and the economic improvement of their villages.

Premature replacement of officials with grassroots support, who were elected mostly because of their own personal leadership in their respective villages, will also court anger from their followers, which would result in untold divisiveness among the people, he said.

Lawyer Alvaro G. Abenes, PKB vice president of Mindanao, and Hadji Sacar Asnar Basman, PKB director and president of the federation of barangay councils of Region 7, said Pimentel's announcement assuring stability of the present barangay captains is very timely.

Barangay captains, who at first had been lukewarm in supporting the present administration after being informed by previous newspaper reports that they would also be replaced, he said, can now start anew.



Florencio B. Sales, assistant spokesman of the PKB and president of the barangay federation for Northern Luzon (Region 1), stressed that the country's barangay captains whose terms expire in 1988 and who have been assured of their term unless removed for cause, can now give their all-out support and contribute to the overall progress and stability of the nation.

Other regional presidents of the country's national federation of barangay councils who are now ready to help the administration of President Aquino and prepared to work with Minister Pimentel head of the Ministry of Local Government are: Wilfredo T. Dayrit, Region 2; Col. Filemon L. Velencerina, Region 3; Benjamin Imperial, Region 5; Mira Ford, Region 6; Lawyer Romulo Senning, Region 7; Nora Petinez, Region 8; Democrito Plaza II Region 10; and Robert Alan Lismo, Region 11.

#### USSR ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT OF MELCHOR AS ENVOY

HK091547 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Soviet government has formally accepted the appointment of Alejandro Melchor Jr. as the Philippine ambassador to the Soviet Union.

This was confirmed by Soviet ambassador to the Philippines Vadim L. Shabalin to the members of the Philippine-Russian Friendship Society at a recent gathering.

Melchor, former executive secretary, undersecretary, Ministry of Defense, ambassador-at-large, and until last month, a director of the Asian Development Bank is no stranger to Moscow. In 1970, he was sent there to start the first official links to the Soviet Union.

A graduate of the US Naval Academy in Annapolis, Melchor served in the Philippine Navy from 1952 to 1967. He received many awards and citations, including the "E" awards as a commanding officer of a naval ship and the "Bronze Cross" for bravery for his role in the surrender of Kamlon. He spent two months tracking down Kamlon in the jungles of Sulu.

In 1969, in a speech at the Philippine Military Academy, he hit the political interference which he said, was destroying professionalism in the Armed Forces. He was then the undersecretary for national defense.

El-Tohhamy, secretary-general of the Islamic Council, asked for him to negotiate with the MNLF. He met with Nur Misuari and he refused to give in to Misuari's demands in spite of the latter's threat to hold him hostage.

Emmanuel Pelaez and Sixto Roxas then tapped Melchor to help organize the country's first serious attempt at economic development. He was appointed deputy director general for operations of the Presidential Economic staff.

The early Marcos years marked serious development plans and reforms for its various institutions. Melchor served as executive secretary. He always said he was ready to step down anytime once the objectives were attained. When he resigned from the Marcos administration, he was appointed ambassador at large and later went on to the ADB. Melchor is married to the former Rosario Hechenova who is the secretary-general of the Rosary Movement in the Philippines. They are both Opus Dei members.

AQUINO LAUDS CARDINAL SIN'S ROLE IN REBELLION

HK100614 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin warned yesterday that the Filipino nation runs the risk of being divided if President Marcos will return to the Philippines. Mr. Marcos' life would also be endangered by his return, the Cardinal told Malacanang reporters in a brief interview after attending the oath-taking of Howard Dee as the new Philippine envoy to the Holy See.

The Cardinal said it would be better for all concerned if Marcos remained in Hawaii where he has been living in exile since he and his family fled from Malacanang at the height of the military-civilian uprising against his regime last February.

Dee, 55, is the president of Bahay Maria, a civic organization involved in Marian works in the Philippines. He is a management graduate of the University of the East. He replaced former Ambassador Bienvenido Tantoco.

The President also inducted into office Antonio Arizabal as director-general of the National Science and Technology Authority. Arizabal, a chemistry graduate, of the University of the Philippines, replaced Emil Javier. A licensed industrial chemist, he also holds a doctorate degree in metallurgical engineering from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In the evening, the President paid tribute to Cardinal Sin, citing the role played by him in the February rebellion that toppled the Marcos dictatorship.

"On behalf of the Filipino people, I thank you for what you have done for us. We hope we shall always enjoy your blessings and sage advice," the President said at a dinner marking the 10th anniversary of Cardinal Sin's ordination as a prince of the church.

The President observed that Cardinal Sin "follows in the great and controversial tradition of Cardinal advisers and spiritual guides to sovereigns."

By serving God through his people, she said, Cardinal Sin resolved the dilemma of the English martyr Thomas More, enabling him to avert a bloodbath and save many lives last February.

More, chancellor of England, when Henry VII was killed, had refused, to go along with the king's plan to divorce the queen and marry Anne Boleyn. More's dilemma, as he himself put it, was: "I am the king's good servant, but God's first." He lost his head at the chopping block.

CON-COM COMMITTEES ORGANIZED, MEMBERS NAMED

HK091543 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[By Rod Villa]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] has completed the lineup of 15 of its 17 working committees, and expects to affirm their chairmen and members when it reconvenes at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Six of the chairman are veteran politicians, three are civic leaders, two are economists, and the others are a former chief justice, a former ambassador, a newsman, and an educator, it was learned yesterday.

Jose F. S. Bengzon Jr., was named chairman of the executive committee; Hilario G. Davide Jr., the legislative committee; and Jose F. Suarez, the amendments and transitory provisions group.

While Con-Com members stressed that these committees are pivotal in framing a new Magna Carta, they said these bodies are bound to be the most controversial.

The executive and legislative committees will determine the future form of government which will be discussed before other constitutional issues, said Floorleader Napoleon G. Rama.

The Amendments and transitory provisions group will settle questions on the incumbency and tenure of President Aquino and Vice President Salvador G. Laurel as heads of the transitional government, he said.

Blas F. Ople, representing the opposition as president of the Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas, warned that the Con-Com's unity could crack as debates on the transitory provisions may spawn political alignments.

The assembly failed to select the chairman and members of the committees on human resources and of social justice as their creation was approved just before it adjourned last Friday.

Some commissioners said they expected some last minute changes on the membership of the committees. Rama said the members were assigned to committees in accordance with a computerized tally of their preferences.

The commissioners were farmed out to the committees as follows:

1. Executive: Bengzon, chairman; Florenz D. Regalado, vice chairman; Rama, Jose D. Calderon, Ahmand Domocao Alonto, Roberto C. Concepcion, Vicente B. Foz, Regalado E. Maambong, Alberto M. K. Jamir, Davide, Teodulo C. Natividad, Rene V. Sarmiento,, Felicitas S. Aquino, Joaquin G. Bernas, and Eulogio R. Lerum, members.
2. Legislative: Davide, chairman; Adolfo S. Azcuna, vice chairman; Lorenzo Sumulong, Yuao R. Abubakar, Jose Calderon, Francisco A. Rodrigo, Domocao, Alanto, Aquino, Alberto M. K. Jamir, Concepcion, Eulogio Lerum, Rustico F. de los Reyes, Jr., Serafin V.C. Guingona, Edmundo G. Garcia, and Efrain B. Trenas, members.
3. Amendments and transitory provisions: Suarez, chairman; Ople, vice chairman; De Los Reyes, Foz, Ambrosio B. Padilla, Regalado, Maambong, Crispino M. de Castro, members.
4. Preamble, national territory, and declaration of principles: Decoroso R. Rosales, chairman; Gregorio J. Tingson, vice chairman; Bernardo M. Villegas, Felicitas S. Aquino, Florangel Rossario Braid, Jose N. Nollado, Minda Lur M. Quesada, members.
5. Citizenship, bill of rights, political rights and obligations, and human rights: Jose B. Laurel Jr., chairman; Joaquin G. Bernas, vice chairman; Yusup R. Abubakar, Sarmiento, Garcia, Davide, Rodrigo, Lerum, Padilla, Christine Tan, Jose C. Colayco, Jaime S.L. Tadeo, Bernardo M. Villegas, Ponciano L. Bennagen, and Teodoro C. Bacani, members.



6. Judiciary: Concepcion, chairman; Ricardo J. Romulo, vice chairman; Jose C. Colayco, Lorenzo M. Sumulong, Alberto M.K. Jamir, Regalado, Suarez, Efrain B. Trenas, Sarmiento,, Lugum L. Uka, Davide, Natividad, Aquino, Bengzon, and Adolfo S. Azcuna, members.
7. Constitutional commissions: Vicente B. Foz, chairman; Cirilo A. Rigos, vice chairman; De Castro, Monsod, Abubakar, Villegas, Teresa F. Nieva, Regalado,, Concepcion, Serafin V.C. Guingona, and Jamir, members.
8. Local governments: Nollado, chairman; Calderon, vice chairman; Tingson, Rosales, Alonto, De Castro, and Colayco, members.
9. Accountability of public officers: Monsod, chairman; Nieva, vice chairman; Azcuna, Padilla, Tan, Colayco, Calderon, Tingson, Romulo, Brocka, Nollado, members.
10. National Economy and Patrimony; Villegas, chairman; Tadeo, vice chairman; Jose Luis Martin, C. Gascon, Bennagen, Romulo, Monsod, Sarmiento, Bengzon, Maambong, Suares and Uka, members.
11. General provisions: Braid, chairman; Bacani, vice chairman; Rigos, Brocka, Natividad, Uka, De Castro, Gascon, Nieva, Ople and Bennagen, members.
12. Amendments and transitory provisions: Suarez, chairman; Ople, vice chairman; Rustico F. de los Reyes Jr., Foz, Padilla, Maambong, and De Castro, members.
13. Steering: Sumulong, chairman; Rama, vice chairman; Bengzon, De Los Reyes, Guingona, Romulo, Bernas, Rodrigo, Nieva, Quesada, and Alonto, members.
14. Privileges: Abubakar, chairman; Quesada, vice chairman; Calderon, Tingson, De Los Reyes, Nollado, and Concepcion, members.
15. Style: Francisco A. Rodrigo, chairman; Wilfrido V. Villacorta, vice chairman; Efrain B. Trenas, Sumulong, Guingona, rama, Nollado, Padilla, Abubakar, Davide, Garcia, Ople, Azcuna, Sarmiento, and Gascon, members.

MARCOS WISHES TO 'BUY PEACE OF MIND', RETURN

HK100606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, June 10 (AFP) -- Ex-President Ferdinand Marcos wants "to carve his niche in history" and "Buy peace of mind" by turning over 2.1 billion dollars to the Philippine Government, a lawyer said here Tuesday.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, lawyer Juan David said that during five days of talks May 19-23 with the deposed president in Honolulu, he succeeded in convincing him it was futile to try to topple President Corazon Aquino.

President Aquino has remained silent on the talks between Mr David and Mr Marcos, although Mr David said he expected to call on her sometime this week and discuss the possibility of a dialogue with Mr Marcos in Honolulu, where he is living in exile.

Mr David, a former lawyer of Mrs Aquino's murdered husband Benigno, said that any such dialogue would last a week at most and could result in Mr Marcos agreeing to turn over 2.1 billion dollars to the Philippine Government, 70 percent of the Marcos fortunes, and keep the remaining 900 million dollars.

He indicated that the ex-president and his wife Imelda had admitted to him that they indeed had assets worth three billion dollars.

Mr David said he told the ousted president that any effort on his part to return to power in the Philippines was futile since the U.S. Government would "never allow him to do so" and was supporting the Aquino government. "Your luck has ended," Mr David said he told the deposed chief of state who ruled the Philippines for 20 years until a non-violent "people power" four-day revolt led to his fleeing the country for Honolulu in late February.

Mr David said Mr Marcos did not flinch as he said this, and he added that "the Lord God created a miracle" in the ascent of Mrs Aquino to power and it was time Mr Marcos came to terms with politically reality here.

He said Imelda Marcos was all for the transfer of Marcos wealth and during their conversations reportedly said: "We do not really care if we lose all our wealth so long as we can return to the Philippines."

The lawyer said the Marcoses were seeking to extricate themselves from all legal problems having to do with their wealth, which the Aquino government said was "plundered" from the Filipino people. The main items of this alleged wealth are choice real estate properties in New York's Manhattan area and other U.S. cities, 800 million dollars reportedly deposited in Swiss banks, not to mention jewelry and art collections.

Mr David said the ex-president was "buying peace of mind" and would not want to transmit to his grand-children the problems of the Marcos elders. The lawyer denied he was anybody's emissary in the Honolulu talks, and called himself a "peace broker" who the deposed president seriously intended to because he had "no ulterior motives" but the good of the country.

He said Mr Marcos was "using the idea of mounting a revolution" against the Aquino government as a lever to negotiate, adding that the Marcoses abhorred the idea of "living out the rest of their lives" in a Honolulu bungalow "with the contempt of the U.S. public."

Mr David said the U.S. Government would have to participate in the proposed Honolulu dialogue as an "interested mediator" since Washington was vitally interested in the Philippines' political future. The United States' two largest overseas military bases are in this country.

Mr David also said that time was of the essence, asserting that if the ex-president should die, the Marcos properties would be passed on to his children and other heirs and could no longer be claimed by the government.

The Filipino lawyer, known for his legal defense of top communist suspects such as alleged ex-chairman of the Communist Party Jose Maria Sison, said Mr Marcos was agreeable to holding the dialogue "at the earliest possible time." He said Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez, Constitutional Commission President Cecilia Munoz Palma and Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordenez were acceptable to Marcos as negotiators.

KBL INVESTIGATES ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HK090541 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] A five-man Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) special committee began gathering documented evidence yesterday against alleged violations of human rights by the Aquino administration.

The investigations were expected to center on the violent dispersal of anti-administration rallies and demonstrations, sequestrations, and hold orders imposed on Filipino citizens.

The human rights probe body was created by the 30-man KBL central committee, headed by former Manila MP Arturo M. Tolentino and former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

Former Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, human rights committee chairman, said he will submit the report to the central committee with all the necessary supporting documents. He said charges will be brought before the proper forums, including international bodies currently investigating alleged violations of human rights throughout the world.

The committee is composed of retired General Lucas Cauton, former MP's Antonio Diaz (Zambales) and Salvador Britanico (Iloilo), and former Manila Assemblyman Gerardo Espina.

Meanwhile, the KBL central committee returned from a series of conferences with KBL leaders from Regions 1-2 (Ilocos and Cagayan Valley) in Baguio City, Region 11 (Southern Mindanao) in Davao City, Region 6 (Western Visayas) in Iloilo City, Region 8 (Eastern Visayas) in Tacloban City, Region 5 (Bicol) in Naga City, and Region 3 (Central Luzon) in Cabanatuan City.

The KBL headquarters reported that Tolentino and Yniguez asked party leaders to remain united and strong for the coming elections. The regional conferences were followed by rallies in all cities visited, the KBL said.

Yniguez said the conferences and rallies were attended by former provincial governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, sanggunian members, and barangay leaders. On reports that some KBL leaders have joined the Nacionalista Party (NP), Yniguez said he doubted whether the former local executives would join a party, whose leaders may have been responsible for their present predicament.

TOLENTINO SAYS AQUINO AIDES 'NEW DICTATORS'

HK100457 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, June 10 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino believes President Corazon Aquino is not a dictator like her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos, but claims people around her are the new dictators.

The former MP, who insists he is the acting president while Mr Marcos is in exile in Hawaii, also told a press organization here at a dinner Monday that "several dictators" were in the government but did not name names. "She is not a dictator," Mr Tolentino said, adding that "the people around her are the dictators and sometimes even dictate upon her," unlike before when "there was only one dictator."



Mr Tolentino was the running mate of Mr Marcos in February's presidential election. Poll frauds sparked a revolt that reversed the official proclamation of the Marcos-Tolentino ticket and swept opposition bet Mrs Aquino to power.

Mr Tolentino said recent protests by so-called Marcos "Loyalists" were being held "not to oust the present government... but to help the government change its policies for the welfare of the people." He denounced recent police dispersals of protests as signs of insecurity.

He said the government had "no plan of actions," and added that "this government can never be stabilized because it is a revolutionary government." Mrs Aquino Monday said the protests were being financed by Mr Marcos to destabilize her government.

#### ENRILE ON COMMUNIST CAPABILITY, STRATEGY

##### Denies Threat Serious

HK091221 Quezon City ANO PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday [3 Jun] the country's armed communist movement, led by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military wing the New People's Army, is not capable of engaging the military in a "conventional warfare" now or in the future.

Enrile issued the statement as he gave his assessment on the first 100 days in power of President Aquino. He denied published reports saying that he sees the communist threat as serious.

He said the CPP's program of overthrowing the government by force or by infiltrating mass organizations has been failing because of the peace efforts and reconciliatory moves of the government.

Enrile said the CPP has 10,900 armed regulars. They are active in at least 17 percent of the 41,615 barangay, in 373 municipalities and cities in 62 provinces. The CPP-NPA has been waging a 17-year guerrilla warfare to take over the reins of the government. But it was said to have lost some ground since President Aquino came into power.

Enrile said the communists have taken advantage of the peace and reconciliation efforts of the government by launching attacks against government troopers in order to improve their positions when ceasefire negotiations take place.

Enrile said the CPP-NPA is sustaining three main thrusts to seize power: army building, party building and united front building. He said the communists, however, were caught flatfooted on the conciliatory moves taken by the President, prompting them to reassess and rebuild the party.

On the secessionist movement, Enrile said the Moro National Liberation Front has been dwindling in membership due to the factional differences. Enrile placed the armed strength of the secessionists at 5,300 regulars. But he said they do not pose any serious threat to the country's security.

## Warns of Infiltration

BK060557 Manila PNA in English 0316 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has bared communist efforts to infiltrate the national government of various levels while it is still in a stage of transition. Enrile disclosed this in a speech Thursday on the occasion of the 16th national road safety convention sponsored by the Safety Organization of the Philippines.

One area of infiltration, Enrile said, appears to be our strategic industries whose viability is indispensable to the economic stability of our country. He said it is now quite clear that the objective of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is to subvert the body politic, the state and the economic system from within, and erode the will of the people through systematic violence and terrorism.

The defense chief said that on the political side, the communists are renewing their attempt to forge a tighter alliance between elements of the far left and the left-to-center in the political spectrum. Enrile said these groups were somewhat drawn apart as a result of the February revolution.

Whether such alliance would materialize, whether it will eventually enter into a contest for power within the confines of our democratic system, or whether it will opt to promote armed struggle as the means of attain power remains to be seen, Enrile said. But Enrile said, the CPP appears to have given armed struggle more weight in their fight against the government.

Disclosing the tactics of the subversive elements, Enrile said: The operational repertoire of this new alliance is characterized by intensified mass actions and strikes that would hopefully further aggravate the economic crisis. There are moves on the part of the communists to exploit the instability generated by the reorganization of the local government, apparently referring to the appointments of local elective officials or by officers-in-charge.

Enrile also noted that the NPA rebels are attempting to operate in large numbers in an effort to propagandize that they are prepared to transcend the so-called strategic defensive stage of their struggle and enter the so-called strategic stalemate in which they are supposed to be at par with our forces. [Words indistinct]

Lately, the NPA has suffered heavy casualties in encounters with government forces, he said.

Figures show that during the past three months, the casualty ratio in such encounters stands to two-to-one in favor of the government, he said. During these encounters Enrile said, it showed that the NPA is still too weak to sustain extended firefights. They do not have any capability at all to launch conventional assault against the armed forces, Enrile said.

However, Enrile said, the government is not primarily concerned with the military build up of the insurgents as much as we are concerned over their party building and united front building activities. We must never underestimate the capability of the movement to exploit the present transition period to turn the people against the government or perhaps even worse to pit against each other the institutions within the government as well as within the private sector, he said.

GROWING POLITICAL TENSION WITHIN RULING GROUPS

HK070905 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "A Fragile Unity"]

[Text] The reunion at EDSA Epifano De Los Santos Avenue sought to recapture the emotions that had united diverse elements in the anti-Marcos movement which effected the collapse of the dictatorship. Three months after the event, the euphoria that attended the installation of the new government has gradually dissolved in petty bickering and personal positioning as well as in the articulation of basic differences of perception and principle among different sectors of the coalition.

The different middle and upper class sectors who predominated in the civilian support for the military revolt now have representation in the government. Despite the populist rhetoric of the administration, apart from some initial moves, there is as yet no clear sign that the long-term interests of the majority are the central preoccupation of the Aquino administration.

Fr. Joaquin Bernas made a significant observation in his VERITAS column of May 22, when he quoted Fr. John Carroll who had said of the February revolution that the "poor were not present in numbers proportionate to their representation in the wider society of Metro Manila." Fr. Bernas further asked "whether the poor will benefit from the EDSA revolution." This question appears to have been buried underneath the escalating intramurals within the Aquino government. Centripetal forces have been replaced by centrifugal tendencies. There are numerous indications of growing tensions in various areas of the coalition.

In the last few weeks, statements from Minister Enrile and interviews with RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] officers have sought to point out that the February action was in reality part of a military plot to unseat Marcos. In no uncertain terms, Minister Enrile revealed that Mrs. Aquino was only the third option in their plans. Considering the relative coalition, the civilian government, it seems, is being reminded where the fulcrum of power lies.

The tension with the military component is patent in the ceasefire policy. The President is obviously attempting to give the insurgents time to consider their positions before launching an all out offensive against hardcore holdouts; the military on the other hand has made ceasefire a difficult goal by conducting search and destroy operations. One is hoping that ceasefire will be a step toward eventually defusing the rebellion; the other, while humoring such a hope, can hardly wait to get on with its military solution.

Marcos united Minister Enrile and the commissioners of the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] in EDSA; Marcos had disunited the coalition partners on the issue of the SMC [San Miguel Corporation] and the UCPB [United Coconut Planters' Bank].

In another front, political careers have become a day-to-day concern of the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] in the matter of local OICs [officers-in-charge]. Positioning for their political future characterizes the behavior of some of the Aquino ministers.

Many of the businessmen who actively participated in the yellow movement are dismayed by the pro-labor pronouncements of Minister Sanchez, whose knuckles were gently rapped by the President. Labor, on the other hand, awaits implementation of the President's Labor Day announcements.



Business sectors are impatient about the lack of a declared economic policy by the administration which seems to be waiting for the results of the efforts of the minister of finance in negotiating a new agreement with the IMF. Filipino businessmen are uncomfortable about the militant and "interventionist" activities of some commissioners of the PCGG.

There are cabinet members who silently resent the domineering attitude of the minister of finance and the power of the members of what they call a cordon sanitaire.

In the government service, there is an overall atmosphere of uncertainty as a result of the over-eager actions of task forces and enthusiastic OICs who, despite repeated assurances of the President that career services will be respected, have gone on a rampage of dismissals without, in some cases, the benefit of due process.

The fading of Marcos as an obsession has allowed forces defending particular material and political interests to come into play. The resulting state of disunity is breeding anxiety and apprehension in many quarters. It has led to expressions of concern about the indecisiveness of President Aquino in resolving the conflicting positions within the coalition she leads. This impression has been buttressed by the ambiguities in her own policy statements -- the inevitable result of lack of a strategic vision.

The narrow outlook of the purely anti-Marcos orientation of the coalition, has been further delimited by the pervasive role of external forces. These forces have impeded and will continue to impede the administration from resolving the disparate issues categorically in favor of a pro-people policy. What is needed is a decisive break from the parameters they impose, while the President still has both popularity and credibility. If these are eroded further, it will be too late.

Only policies based on the needs and aspirations of the deprived majority and not merely elitist sectors can bring about the unity that eludes us now. Unity with the masses is not attained by occasional fraternal commingling with them in mass actions and festivities nor by merely conducting a "revolution" in their behalf. Only a concrete, unambiguous program based on the long term interests of these broad masses can bring about that real and lasting national unity that will transcend in significance the joyous February revolution.

#### EXAMINATION OF POSSIBLE CHALLENGES TO AQUINO

HK100524 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 3-9 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[By Arichie Benavides]

[Text] The prophets of doom have been giving Cory Aquino her last few days. Each step she takes, each pronouncement she makes is read as a sign of weakness, of power slipping through, of getting dissipated. The dire predictions that hang over the new president has come in the form of a coup d'etat, from as many sectors as there are leaders who want to be president.

The loudest coup movements come from the Enrile camp. It is widely believed that being the chief architect of martial law in the Marcos regime, Enrile is the most capable of usurping the reins of power. He is also one of the most brilliant, and some say foxy, minds to ever rise in Philippine politics. That he is in the Ministry of National Defense, maneuvering his power to gain military clout, makes him very capable of building an armory of goodwill.

Enrile banks on the support, not only of his trusted aides like Col Greg Honasan, but more importantly, of his deputy defense minister, former ex-future [as published] chief of staff Gen Rafael Ileta. The general, having seen field action in Vietnam and other politically unstable countries is also known to be the fair-haired boy of the Americans who rule our lives. His is the ultimate military complement to Enrile's political maneuvering ability.

While the strongest probability of a coup comes from the most obvious, few will realize the Rasputin-esque moves of the Jesuits, led by Fr. Joaquin Bernas himself, who has gained the closest inroad of the power center. While everyone picks on Aquilino Pimentel, blaming him for one faux pas OIC [officer-in-charge] appointment after another, not a peep has been mentioned that the real appointing adviser, especially for the most sensitive and pivotal government positions has been no less than presidential adviser, Bernas S.J., himself.

Through history, it will be traced that the Jesuits, along with their co-cassocked Augustinians and Franciscans, have exerted a most powerful political clout, not only over their constituents but more importantly, over the leaders of their respective countries. Their seemingly religious cover serves as a smokescreen to the more temporal concerns, something as mundane as national politics.

The clerico-political maneuverings are so subtle, if not secret that no big scandalous moves have been associated with Fr. Bernas, and the so-called "Jesuit Mafia." It is possible, though, that the Jesuit-clique, also known as the Ateneo boys, are closing ranks to flank in the new president, as the neo-cordon sanitaire. The danger from such a move creates blinders for the new president, who despite provincial sorties, ala-Magsaysay may fail to see current realities as they are.

Another sector capable of wresting power from Cory is the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] faction, led by no less than Vice-President Salvador Laurel. It should be remembered that Laurel was the original oppositionist who came closest to the presidency until Cory came along and upset everyone's including the Americans', timetable. Laurel has his own political clout to wield, plus political firepower currently in the making.

From whatever sector and combination of sectors a coup will be sprung, one thing is certain: not one will succeed in toppling Cory Aquino if the American gods do not deem it so. At this point, it is too early to tell if the Americans are happy with the Aquino performance. In fact, they are dangling promised aid more like a Damocles sword to exact onerous treaties and agreements from the the new dispensation -- than the package of relief they had pledged upon Marcos' ouster. The spate of double-speak coming from American representatives, as well as the ambivalent position of Ronald Reagan himself, has not merely contributed greatly to the unstable nature of the Cory government, but has more importantly slain any hope of economic relief and recovery.

At this point, it is useless to even consider a Marcos-comeback. In time, he will, as he might have to fulfill a dutiful son's rite, but even as he might be around, he has become the worst political lameduck in contemporary history. Should he choose to remain and contribute some more to destabilizing Cory's rule, this will only serve to strengthen the influence of the Left. The Left, at this point, harbors no illusions of even coming close to entering the race for a coup d'etat. For one thing, it does not believe in a cosmetic change of leaders but in a total upheaval. A coup is merely a game of musical chairs, with the systemic disorder still very much prevalent. A revolution is not a coup d'etat. Or a four-day picnic on EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santo Avenue].

It will take a few more political mistakes in the rightist conservative leadership for the masses of Filipinos to wise up to the banana republic syndrome. As of now, the patience of the Filipino has not yet worn thin, but give it less than a decade, especially if the Left maintains its vigilance and militance, and there, lasting change will push through.

There will be threats and talks of a coup almost on a daily basis. And these will persist until the sectors hungry for power get tired and go ahead with it. At some point, the Americans, who oversee our political and economic affairs, will also get lost somewhere in the gibberish of rhetorics and stage their own sequel coup to the recent moro-moro [charade].

Meantime, the ordinary man of the street will just have to sit back, or align themselves to the strongest wave that may sweep them. But for those who may have gleaned the light of change, to sit this out can only mean to work clandestinely for the main event. And it may come sooner than expected.

#### MILITANT LABOR GROUP TO ADOPT STRIKE 'RESTRAINT'

HK091158 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Jun 86 p 3

[By Staff member Joey Salgado]

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] is set to adopt a policy of "Maximum restraint" in calling for strikes. The policy will be formalized in a meeting of its National Executive Council tomorrow.

KMU leaders said the call for restraint "is merely a reiteration" of the same internal policy adopted by the labor group after the Aquino government took power in February. This time, however, the policy will be accompanied by a memorandum to all KMU members nationwide, placed at around 5000,000 outlining the principles and the mechanics of the new policy.

Among other measures to curb industrial unrest to be proposed by the KMU to the Aquino government is the creation of labor, business and government bodies in every industry to assist in dispute monitoring and settlement.

KMU officials said they have reached an informal consensus on this matter and ruled out the possibility that the KMU would call a six-month strike moratorium. "The conditions do not warrant a moratorium," a member of the national council told MALAYA, pointing to the continued absence of a viable economic program from the Aquino government and the upsurge of labor unrest over alleged union-busting.

They also said a moratorium call could not be issued by KMU alone since this would entail the consensus of all major labor groups under the broad Labor Advisory Consultative Council [LACC].

President Aquino has expressed concern over the upsurge of strikes, majority of them staged by KMU, and asked the militant labor group to declare a moratorium. "It would be improper for us to agree to an unconditional moratorium, without the proper terms stipulated," a KMU official added.

This would include a commitment on the part of the business community to call a moratorium on layoffs. The moratorium proposal would not cover disputes arising from union busting and deadlock in bargaining negotiations, where strikes are "unavoidable," the KMU stressed.



The call for maximum restraint would entail the strengthening of the task force formed by KMU to look into strikes staged by their members and assist in settlement. "We will work to comply with existing requirements before going on strike, such as the necessary strike notice and strike vote and the cooling off periods," the KMU official added. Unions will also be urged to exhaust the grievance machinery and bring their cases to the labor ministry for voluntary arbitration.

Alongside this step is the proposal to set up tripartite bodies in the various industries made up of representatives from the LACC, business and the labor ministry.

A proposal to set up industry-level tripartite bodies was submitted for approval during the National Tripartite Conference last week. No agreement was forged between labor and business representatives on the said issue.

The KMU explained that the industry-level tripartite bodies can act as "early warning devices" on potential trouble areas and can assist in conciliating disputes before they erupt into fullblown walkouts.

The setting up of tripartite bodies are among the measures to be submitted by the KMU to the Aquino government as part of a general proposal to solve industrial disputes. The proposal, which will be drafted by the KMU's working secretariat, will include long-term and short-term solutions to the problem of industrial unrest.

The KMU also said it is requesting the government to release the implementing guidelines of the Labor Day pronouncements of the President. Aquino ordered on Labor Day changes in existing labor laws. But the KMU said these have yet to be signed by the President for it to take effect. "Putting the Labor Day policies in writing would remove much of the confusion that has set after Labor Day between labor and business circles," the KMU said.

#### 26 LABOR UNIONS TO FORM 'THIRD LABOR FORCE'

HK100718 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 3

[By Alberto Rous]

[Text] Twenty-six independent labor unions agreed Friday night to unite and form a third labor force that will neither be leftleaning like the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) nor as rightist like the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP).

The new labor group, still unnamed, pledged to be "truly Filipino, truly democratic and free from foreign control," in a preorganization meeting held at the Casino Espanol Friday night.

Jose Eduardo "Jojo" Oca, head of the Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization (PTGWO), has been serving initially as acting chairman of the group. Oca said he expects to draw adherents from both the leftist and rightist groups who have expressed disappointment over the recent pronouncements and actions of their leaders.

The present TUCP president is Democrito Mendoza, who succeeded the late Roberto S. Oca, Jojo's father and original organizer and president of the TUCP. Under the dynamic stewardship of the deceased Oca, the TUCP was genuinely open and democratic, Jojo Oca said.

Leaders of the new group said the current labor situation is obviously being dominated by the American supported TUCP, which, in turn, is being dislodged from its leadership by the leftist KMU. Actually, according to the new third force leaders, the TUCP today is thoroughly dominated by the Associated Labor Unions (ALU), a Cebu-based federation led by Mendoza. Recently, Mendoza abolished all vice presidential positions which have been held mostly by non-ALU leaders.

With its new setup, all TUCP leadership is now centered on a president (Mendoza), a secretary general (Ernesto Herrera), a treasurer and a board of directors controlled by ALU men.

Speaking for his new group, Oca said the obvious drift of the new labor ministry toward the left is lamentable and should be stopped. He said the new third force, once consolidated will do everything to curb this drift. He expressed particular concern over recent labor cases wherein leftist unions who are in the minority won their disputes with management. He said these surprising victories made by minor leftist trade unions could not have been possible were it not for the support given by certain MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment] officials who have been openly leftist.

#### NATIONALIST GROUP LAUNCHES PROTECTIONIST CAMPAIGN

HK030437 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 May 86 p 9

[By Rudy Brul]

[Text] A nationalist economic organization of small and medium businessmen and professionals yesterday launched the "Pilipino Muna" (Pilipino First) policy campaign that favors Filipinos priority in the allocation of the country's foreign exchange resources, access to the financial and credit resources, and in the exploitation and development of the nation's natural resources.

The National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) explained that the Filipinization of the country's business and industry mean that only Filipinos shall be allowed to own and control those sectors that can be adequately served by Filipinos and not by foreign investors. It added that the national government should assist its own citizens in the take-over of ownership and control of foreign firms operating in these sectors.

Multinationals in the country should eventually divest their holdings here through legislative measures, Calixto Chikiamco, head of NEPA's Bureau of Economic Research, said. NEPA president Salvador Enriques Jr. said "these must be done in order to redress the historical inequality in which Filipino citizens became junior citizens in the operation of domestic enterprises." NEPA buttressed its position that the local economy is under the control of foreigners, particularly, multinationals by disclosing the following:

-- About 17 percent of multinational subsidiaries account for 66 percent of the combined net income of the top 1,000 corporations in the country excluding income earned from joint ventures or partnerships.

-- Six out of ten advertising firms in the country are owned and controlled by multinationals which corner the bulk of advertising accounts and that multinational advertising firms have been allowed into the country although they bring no technology and little, if any, capital.

-- Foreigners are even invading the accounting profession. NEPA cited the recent entry of the U.S.-based Arthur Anderson and Co.'s into the giant SGV group. [Sycip, Gorres and Velayo, accountants]

--Multinational banks have been pressing the government to "privatize" so they can pick up government corporations and assets at bargain prices. Recently, it said, the Central Bank allowed Offshore Banking Units (OBUS) to handle inward dollar remittances.

-- The components of IMF economic policy -- tariff and import liberalization, high domestic taxation, high interest rates and monetary restraints, forcible bank mergers and consolidations, increasing foreign debts to cover maturing obligations, and wage restraint -- are meant to satisfy the interests of foreign banks first and foremost at great cost to the Filipinos.

-- Foreign firms are crowding out Filipino-owned corporations from scarce [word as published] credit and foreign exchange resources under the guise of a "free market" policy.

Meanwhile, NEPA members in yesterday's press conference charged that employers and businessmen in the just concluded Tripartite congress represented only the big businesses. "These chambers of commerce and industry do not represent the small and medium businessmen who account for 90 percent of the industry," Jorge Sibala, NEPA vice president, said. He also charged that the present government's dearth of new economic policy makes economic recovery to stay in limbo. Sibala, however, expressed optimism that the Aquino administration would support the "Filipino Muna" policy campaign based on her pronouncement that the new administration is pro-Filipino.

#### RECONCILIATION OF 2 MNLF FACTIONS REPORTED

HK070826 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The two warring factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) led by Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat have rejoined forces even as rival MNLF reformist leaders made representations with the highly influential Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) for the start of government negotiations on the Muslim problem.

Mohammad Abdu, Misuari's political emissary, disclosed yesterday that as early as last January the two splintered factions of pro-secessionist Misuari and pro-autonomy Salamat had already reunified as one MNLF with Misuari as chairman and Salamat as his vice Chairman. Abdu pointed out that this was the resolution made by the MNLF central committee during its meeting in Jeddah last January 1986.

The unification was made through the intercession of the OIC, the world Islamic body which sanctioned and recognized the MNLF's Muslim struggle in Mindanao. It will be recalled that Misuari and Salamat parted ways when Salamat rejected Misuari's hard-line secessionist line.

The disagreement caused a political and organizational split in the MNLF when Salamat was ousted from the separatist movement. Salamat and his followers later formed their own armed Muslim organization, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and declared a religious Islamic war of "jihad" against the Marcos government. MNLF Reformist spokesman Macapanton Abbas, Jr., on the other hand, recently made representation on behalf of the MNLF regarding the latter's trip to Manila for talks with Jaime Cardinal Sin and with the new government.



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